



120 explosives dumps checked after alarm

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS

The Home Office yesterday ordered a check on the siting of 120 explosive dumps throughout the country after the discovery that 5,000 tons of explosives were being stored within 1,000 yards of the Blaenau Ffestiniog power station in North Wales.

The station, linked with the Ffestiniog pumped storage scheme in the Merioneth mountains and built at a cost of £13 millions, was closed yesterday on instructions from the Home Secretary, because of the possibility—officially described as "extremely remote"—of an accidental explosion. The station's two storage lakes, holding up to 375 million gallons of water, have been drained as a safety precaution.

It now seems likely that the Central Electricity Generating Board will seek compensation for loss of production from ICI, the owners of the explosives dump. Most of the other 120 dumps are said to be smaller than the one at Ffestiniog. They are all commercially owned, mostly by manufacturers.

ICI has been told to move all the explosive from its underground store at Croesor quarry, in the valley next to the pumped storage scheme. Home Office inspectors have reported that "in the light of present knowledge of the effects of ground shock, storage on these dimensions can no longer be permitted." In the remote event of the explosives going up, said a Ministry spokesman, the 1,000-yard dam at Lake Stwlan, the station's upper reservoir, could crack and water would flood down the valley, endangering life in the nearest villages.

The CEGB said yesterday that it did not know the dump existed until this year, although the pumped storage scheme, which feeds peak load electricity to the national grid, was opened in 1963. It is understood that board accountants have worked out the cost of closure at £7,000 a day, largely because of the need to generate power by more costly means elsewhere.

ICI spokesman said it would take "months" to move the explosives to another site. This could mean a bill of more than £500,000 to the CEGB, but ICI could make no estimate of its own costs. An alternative site had still to be found, and the rules required that the material should be moved in small quantities.

Questions being asked yesterday were: How did it happen that the CEGB was not told of the existence of the magazine when it promoted two parliamentary bills at the power station's planning stage?

Should ICI have told the board of the existence of the dump, for which permission was given in 1949?

Should the Home Office, which has a statutory responsibility to be aware of and inspect explosives dumps, also have a duty to inform intending developers of their location?

These, it is thought, are some of the points which could form the basis of a legal battle for compensation between the generating board and ICI.

More than half of the ICI dump, in the Moelwyn mountains, contains "propellant" explosive, used by the

Three Arabs were killed, and 90 wounded in the Israeli-occupied Gaza strip today. The casualties were the highest there since the six-day war.

Two were killed and 37 hurt when guerrillas threw grenades into a bus taking workers to Israel, and a group of labourers waiting for transport.

Later an Israeli patrol in Gaza town ordered two suspects to halt. After warning shots had been fired and a crowd gathered, the patrol tried to force a military spokesman said. One suspect, later identified as a guerrilla, was killed.

By our own Reporter

was the business of an experienced Bench to assist him and, where necessary, to suggest that he consider an application.

He emphasised that a stay was not always advisable. The safety and health of an infant child might demand a speedy appeal might be considered a stay should always be considered by the Bench. "Nothing is worse than shutting a child up and for as a case progresses up from court to court, except perhaps when an appeal court decides that your decision is wrong only to discover that it cannot enforce its judgment for the child has gone."

There was one golden rule to be followed—"it is the interest of the child which is paramount". He added: "The sixty-four thousand dollar question, however, is: What is the interest of the child? Here I would dogmatise about only one

Wrangle holds up British help

From SIMON WINCHESTER: Calcutta, June 11

The team of British doctors and nurses sent to Calcutta by War on Want has spent its first working day in West Bengal hard up against a wall of seemingly impenetrable bureaucracy.

Because of an apparent conflict between the New Delhi and West Bengal Governments, which are supposedly running the relief programme.

One of the group's leaders, Dr Derek Jenkins, said tonight that he would be making representations to the highest authorities in the Indian capital if the "bureaucratic nightmare" continued.

The main difficulty experienced by the team—comprising four doctors, 10 British nurses and six nurses from Madras—is that its most important equipment is still impounded in customs at Dum Dum airport.

A portable hospital, flown into Calcutta by an RAF Hercules on Wednesday, has not been released by the airport authorities for want of a signature on a particular Customs form. Only part of a 16-ton consignment of medicine and vaccine, which arrived yesterday, was released late today after two doctors had spent hours pleading with Customs officials.

The reason for the delay, according to the group's organiser, Mr Bruce Kent, is that the Indian Government is trying to round up all aid donated by private organisations, to distribute itself. The War on Want hospital is seen by Delhi officials as belonging to them, and Customs officials at Dum Dum have

so far failed to find a civil servant with the necessary authority to allow the British team to take their hospital away to erect it.

Oxfam manages to get most of its equipment away by arranging for it to be consigned to the care of the West Bengal Red Cross, an organisation with which neither Government apparently wishes to interfere.

But when Dr Barbara Anderson and her group of five arrived, after getting lost for two hours, they found an almost total lack of interest among the villagers: they estimated that they might have to vaccinate 300 people, against a forecast figure of 3,000.

There was trouble, too, with the Porton injectors, loaned by a Basingstoke firm which reportedly vaccinated 1,000 people an hour. Two of them refused to work, and Dr Bernard James, one of the two members of the party with experience of the injectors, had to spend time on repair work.

Dr James said that the Indian Government had seemed reluctant to allow the team in at all. "We could

only enter Calcutta on the understanding that we were to be attached to a Roman Catholic mission in the city," he said today.

"Our girls have been told not to be seen smoking or drinking in public as a result. We get the impression that because we are foreigners we are not wanted in West Bengal at the moment. Perhaps the Indians don't want us to see too much border activity."

Dr James said that a German doctor, representing Medical International, had also found the Indian authorities difficult: he had had to leave his entire team behind. The British doctors were invited to a "discussion" in Calcutta soon after their arrival, but had refused to attend as it had been suggested that a political pressure group had organised the meeting.



Armed youths, called "Falcon", crouching behind a car during a battle with students in Mexico City. Newsmen present said they thought they were detectives, but the mayor and police denied they were under their orders. (Report, page 2)

Marchers will still gather

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

The governing body of the Orange Order has apparently taken no firm decision on the Government's ban on tomorrow's parade through the Catholic town of Dungiven, County Londonderry, but a religious service in a field near by will proceed as planned.

In a strongly worded statement issued after a long meeting with representatives of the local Orangemen, the Grand Lodge of Ireland said it was clear that the ban—if implemented—would create a much more dangerous situation than if the proposed march were allowed to proceed in the customary orderly and disciplined way.

The Grand Secretary, Mr Walter Williams, explained afterwards that the lodge officers had no power to rescind a Grand Lodge decision backing the march which was taken on Wednesday before the ban, and the Orangemen would gather at the assembly point as planned for the parade. If they were stopped by the security forces, a decision would then have to be made on the spot as to what would happen. But he was confident the members would act in a disciplined way. Clearly, the Grand Lodge's

A very musical honours list

By our Political Staff

Mr James Chichester-Clark, the former Prime Minister of Northern Ireland is the sole life peer announced in the Queen's Birthday Honours List published today.

Among the 27 knights are Terence Rattigan, the playwright, Charles Clore, the property developer (for his charitable work), Ove Arup, the civil engineer, Desmond Plummer, leader of the Greater London Council, and John Davis, chairman of the Bank Organisation.

The Prime Minister's appreciation of music is reflected in a long string of awards to musicians. Sir Arthur Bliss, Master of the Queen's Music, becomes one of three new Companions of Honour (the others are Mr John Gorton, the former Prime Minister of Australia, and Prof. Charles Richter, 71, the Canadian who was one of the discoverers of insulin).

Rudolf Bing, who created the Edinburgh Festival and is now general manager of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, is knighted, while George Solti, retiring musical director of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, becomes an honorary KBE. He does not hold British nationality.

Mr Wilson has kept the rule he made as Prime Minister to recommend no honours for political services, but Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal Leader, made some recommendations of which two have been accepted for faithful party services. The MBE is awarded to Mrs Deborah Barnes, affectionately known and respected by Liberal workers as "Debby". Alloway, formerly finance officer of the party, and to Miss Catherine Fisher, who has for some years been Mr Jo Grimond's secretary.

Honours have been awarded to two men for services to the Conservative Central Office—Mr Richard Webster, director of organisation, who is made a knight, and Mr Geoffrey Tucker, former adviser on public relations who is made a CBE.

A spare sporting list includes an OBE for the secretary of the Football League, Mr Alan Hardaker.

The former chairman of Manchester Education Committee and an important figure in Conservative education thinking, Mrs Kathleen Ollerenshaw, is the single DBE.

The list in detail, page 7

Vast lift of refugees

By HAROLD JACKSON

A massive scheme to shift the burden of the Pakistan refugee problem from the creaking shoulders of the West Bengal Government was announced in New Delhi yesterday.

The deputy Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation, Mr Balgovind Verma, said that 50 refugee camps, each holding 50,000 people, would be established in four neighbouring states—Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar.

It is some indication of the desperate administrative difficulties the Indians face that they should contemplate moving more people into Bihar—an area which has had a chronic and often disastrous famine situation. "The pressure is so great in West Bengal and Tripura," a senior official of the Ministry said, "that it has been decided that some must be siphoned off."

The political problems inherent in the whole situation emerged when the Orissa State Government immediately acted by rejecting the Ministry plan, and there were reports that other states had already refused to take part in the dispersal.

The scheme to move the 2½ million people—equivalent to the entire population of the Lebanon—is scheduled to be carried out by a combination of rail and air. Mr Verma said that special refugee trains would run non-stop to and from camps, and both the Americans and the Russians had offered the use of giant transport aircraft to help in the task.

Only refugees who had been passed as free of cholera would be moved, and the Government Turn to back page, col. 2

Cholera outbreak in Kenya

By our own Reporter

Drugs were flown from London to Kenya last night after an outbreak of cholera. The outbreak—in a remote area about 700 miles from Nairobi—is reported to be under control.

The Kenya High Commission in London said: "People travelling to Kenya are advised that there is no danger." The outbreak was first detected at the end of last month in Kakaki, a small township in the North Lodwar Province, near the Kenyan-Sudan border. The area was sealed off.

The first news of the outbreak came after the London-based drug firm of Allen and Hanbury was asked to fly out 10 tons of saline solutions to fight the disease. The Commission stressed that the order was to replenish stocks.

THEY'VE SURVIVED CHOLERA YET THEY STILL DIE

Thanks to a massive airlift of vaccine the cholera epidemic is waning.

But thousands of old people whose energy has been expended fighting off the epidemic are dying of dysentery, starvation and exposure.

An 18p unit of vaccine saved a life.

A further £1 will help keep them alive.

The situation is still desperate.

Time is as important as money. So please send as much as you can now to:

Help the aged

India Refugee Appeal (Room G7)
139 Oxford Street, London W.1.

Hailsham: where Linda case failed

Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, said yesterday that failure to ask for a stay of execution in the Desramault child custody case had done damage which may be irreparable.

All young counsel and all young solicitors should write carefully on the tablets of their memory: "If you lose, consider asking for a stay." And magistrates should be prepared to support that they consider asking for one.

He told the Mid-Wales and Herefordshire branch of the Magistrates' Association at Llandrindog Wells, Radnor: "The advocate in the Desramault case made no such application in an intelligible form. He said that normally the mother should not be separated from a very young child."

Mrs Linda Desramault's estranged French husband was granted custody of her 15-month-old daughter, Caroline,

by a magistrates court at Gorsyth, Newquay, in December, and immediately took her to France. In February, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Pennycuik, reversed the decision. Lord Hailsham said: "The whole vice of the Desramault case which has attracted so much attention—on that I have nothing more nor less to say than was said by Sir John Pennycuik on appeal. The vice lay in the failure to consider the question of a stay while the question of appeal was being considered."

He told the magistrates that if they decided to alter a child's status quo they should always remember the possibility that a young court might decide they were wrong. "This is much more important than coming to the right decision in the first place."

It was primarily the responsibility of the unsuccessful advocate to consider applying for a stay of execution, but it

was the business of an experienced Bench to assist him and, where necessary, to suggest that he consider an application. He emphasised that a stay was not always advisable. The safety and health of an infant child might demand a speedy appeal might be considered a stay should always be considered by the Bench. "Nothing is worse than shutting a child up and for as a case progresses up from court to court, except perhaps when an appeal court decides that your decision is wrong only to discover that it cannot enforce its judgment for the child has gone."

There was one golden rule to be followed—"it is the interest of the child which is paramount". He added: "The sixty-four thousand dollar question, however, is: What is the interest of the child? Here I would dogmatise about only one

thing. Every child's overwhelming needs are for security and affection: the younger a child is, the more it needs them.

"This means that material factors are only of secondary importance though they cannot always be ignored. Above all, remember that security and affection do not depend on wealth. Some of the most insecure children in the world are the children of millionaires. Also remember that possessiveness and emotional attachment, and a mistaken sense of duty can often be mistaken for love.

"The child knows, of course, that love is not necessarily demonstrative. The characteristic feature of the true sort of love is its complete dependability. It is literally true that the kind of love I am talking about is the sort that never fails."

The need for security should always make magistrates hesitate to upset a status quo which has lasted for a long time. Normally, the mother should not

be separated from a very young child. "This was the point emphasised by Sir John Pennycuik in the Desramault case when it came to him on appeal. But when the only parent a child has ever known is a foster parent and when you have (which is not always), a discretion, you should sometimes be slow to upset that status quo, too."

Mrs Jeanne Croft, who was Mrs Desramault's solicitor at the time, said last night that she had raised the question of an appeal immediately after the hearing. "We were told by the Deputy Clerk that the order could not be stayed. I assumed that the magistrates had been consulted."

Mrs Desramault said that she was glad Lord Hailsham had commented on the question of an appeal. "The fact that he is making comment at this late stage will probably mean that this won't happen again. This is the only good thing to come out of the case," she said.

OVERSEAS NEWS

Schumann statement raises British hopes, Scandinavian fears

By HELLA PICK

France believes that the EEC membership negotiations have now progressed to a point at which it is safe to assume that Britain could join the Community on January 1, 1973. The source of this optimistic forecast was M Schumann, the French Foreign Minister, speaking yesterday at the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

M Schumann also defended himself, or rather the French President, against suggestions that progress in the membership talks, and especially the agreement on sterling, had been the result of "private diplomacy and bilateral agreements" between France and Britain.

EEC unease at French entente

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, June 11

Reports from Brussels suggest that France's partners in the EEC, including West Germany, are growing uneasy about the new-found friendship between Britain and France. They fear that the new entente might be used against their interests.

According to the West German News Agency correspondent in Brussels, the agreement about the pound in the Luxembourg conference this week left the Italians, Dutch, and Germans with the impression of a bilateral arrangement between Britain and France. "Should this become the practice in the enlarged Community, it would certainly lead to fresh conflicts," he said.

After the Luxembourg conference, the correspondent wrote, some delegates said they found certain aspects of the French-British cooperation uneasy. For instance, after the French Foreign Minister, M Schumann, had accepted the statement of the chief British negotiator, Mr Rippon, on the dismantling of sterling as a reserve currency, he then called on his colleague, the French Finance Minister, M Giscard

d'Estaing, to speak, instead of summoning speakers—as usual—in alphabetical order.

In fact there was no real discussion of this problem, although the British concession did not go as far as the EEC Commission had envisaged. M d'Estaing simply accepted the British statement, and the West German delegate, Herr Sigismund von Braun, was left with hardly more to say than yes.

The correspondent commented: "This unusual scene, in a body which for years has been used to a very tough French attitude towards Britain, gave rise to speculation about the real significance of the enlarged Community meeting." There was speculation in Brussels that this understanding between Britain and France would gradually make itself felt in Europe.

Not that people thought it had gone so far that France and Britain were planning to run the EEC, but there was none the less the feeling that the Luxembourg meeting was a warning to Bonn and to other members of the Community. Some people thought that France had played the British card very well.

Talks improve trade relations with US

From our Correspondent: Brussels, June 11

Relations between the EEC and the United States have shown a remarkable improvement during the trade talks which the Commission has had this week with an American delegation led by Under-Secretary of State Mr Nathaniel Samuelson.

Commissioner Dabendorff, who is responsible for the Common Market's foreign relations and trade, even indicated today that the turning point had been reached. We now accept our mutual positions as facts of life instead of trying to change them, he said. Mr Samuelson was more reserved although he described the talks as the most fruitful he had had.

Return to death row

Edgar H. Smith Jun. (37), who left Trenton State Prison, New Jersey, on Tuesday hoping never to return, was back yesterday on death row where he has spent the past 14 years. Smith, who won the right to a new trial on his nineteenth court appeal, was granted bail by a district court only to have the order overruled by an appeal court.

Mr Samuelson repeated his Government's support for the Common Market and Britain's entry, and for the European agricultural policy since the Community considers this as a basis for its existence. But this did not mean, he said, that the US accepted its effect on non-member countries such as high import levies.

The fact that the Community has decided to make a gesture by facilitating or guaranteeing American exports of citrus fruits, tobacco, and poultry has made an important contribution to this improved atmosphere. The gesture was made after difficult negotiations between the European Six themselves, a non-negotiable condition.

The talks also concerned future cooperation in OECD and GATT and the US delegation was particularly pleased with the creation of a special group within OECD to discuss trade matters.

The Vatican today announced temporary new procedures to help Roman Catholics to obtain marriage annulments more quickly and cheaply. It also said the increasing number of requests for annulment were a matter of concern.

The new rules do not add to the causes which might invalidate a marriage, nor make it easier for those seeking an annulment to present their case, or evidence. But they make it possible for a petitioner to obtain an annulment after receiving only one favourable verdict. Under present laws it has been necessary for two, and sometimes three, tribunals to pronounce a marriage annulled before the decree was final.

These rules which take effect on October 1, are provisional in that the final norms will be decreed when the present code of canon law is completely revised and published. This may take another two years.

9 die in Mexican battle

Mexico City, June 11

The Mexican Government today denied any connection with 500 or more youths who attacked a Left-wing student demonstration last night. At least nine people were killed, and 200 injured. Official arrests totalled 159.

Many students and some journalists have alleged that the Right-wing assailants were members of an irregular police unit known as "The Hawks". A spokesman disclaiming Government interest said it had "no shock troops or secret police. But he did not explain why police did not intervene in the fighting."

The students were calling for university reforms, and the release of political prisoners. They were attacked by groups of men who arrived in trucks and buses.

The Mayor, Senor Alfonso Martinez Dominguez, denied that plain-clothes police opened fire. But reporters and photographers said the attackers used titles such as "Lieutenant" and "sergeant" and gave orders like police or soldiers. Uniformed police, referred to them as "shock brigades."

Some youths were alleged to have attacked a hospital where wounded had been taken. A hospital spokesman alleged that they fired guns wildly, and prevented doctors from carrying out emergency operations.

The attack on the students and the failure of police to intervene may have been aimed at discrediting the Government's policy of co-operation with the students. Many Right-wing Mexicans believe the Government has been moving too far to the Left. — Reuters and UPI.

Arms ship captured

Santiago, June 11

The Chilean Navy claims to have captured a gun-running Panamanian ship as it approached the far Northern Chilean coast to land arms.

A statement said about forty men in ten trucks, apparently waiting for the arms shipment near the port of Iquique, fled when the Panamanian freighter, named as the *Fuelchea*, was captured by a destroyer.

Libyan accord with China

Libya is to recognise China. Her leader, Colonel Gaddafi, made the announcement yesterday to a mass rally at the former Wheelus air base to mark the first anniversary of its evacuation by United States forces. He said the recognition reflected the fact that Libyans were now expressing their own will.

Annulment cases speeded

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, June 11

The new rules the "defender of the bond" may tell the second tribunal that he has no objection to a favourable decision. The second tribunal may then ratify the earlier decision and both partners will be free to marry within 10 days. However, if one party opposes the annulment and has "new and serious arguments," he or she may appeal to Rome.

Another innovation is allowing the three-man diocesan tribunals to be composed of two priests and one layman, wherever it is impossible to find three qualified clerical and canonists. This change will be of special benefit in mission territories, where it also will be possible for the first tribunal to

be composed of only one priest. The lay jurist, like the doctors allowed to examine women who claim their marriage has not been consummated, must be Catholic and of good character. He also must be male, though there are women experts in canon law. The women get their token breath through in the new rules by being allowed to take the post of tribunal clerk, or notary.

These new norms may oil the creaking wheels of the Sacred Rota and the lower tribunals. However, the man on those benches will remain the same, and may be expected to continue working at the same slow pace. Throughout the world, the snail-like pace of the

tribunals has caused Catholics to abandon church. The reasons why the has made changes are scandal of this slowness, increasing number of annulments sought, and the danger of quack canonists to handle them, introduction of divorce Italian civil courts may prompted the changes.

Last July, the United bishops' conference anticipated these new norms by demanding the first tribunal verdict within eight months the filing of the petition. American annulment cases not brought to the tribunals. These changes began as a three-year experiment.



The derailed passenger train, City of New Orleans, lying alongside a torn up track at Salem, South Illinois. At least 13 people were killed and about 100 injured in the accident

Haughton tells Senate loan guarantee vital

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, June 11

Lockheed's chairman, Mr Daniel Haughton, told the Senate today that without a \$250 million Federal loan guarantee the TriStar airbus would be finished and his company would be bankrupt.

The Georgian was like a bear at bay in a small cage as he argued his case in a Southern drawl in the not crowded hearing room of the Senate Banking Committee.

"I don't know why everyone has got the idea that Lockheed is mismanaged," I tell you it isn't," he told Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat, California, who has called for the resignation of Lockheed's board of directors as a condition of the loan.

"I have a great team of people and I think their performance is as good, and probably better, than any other in the country," he added. "I'm going to stand on that. I want to see blue sky for Lockheed. If anyone ought to do it, it ought to be my scalp. I'm responsible."

For most of the morning Mr Haughton was prodded by his tormenters led by Senator William Proxmire, who has been a thorn in Lockheed's flesh ever since the multimillion cost overruns on the B-1 bomber were revealed. CSA cargo plane were revealed.

Asked by the Wisconsin Senator about a statement made by Lockheed's president, Mr Carl Koltchian, that if the loan guarantee request was turned down Lockheed would seek alternative means of financing, Mr Haughton replied: "I can assure you, Senator, if I knew where to try it I would. Carl is an American who never wants to say die and that's why he said that. . . he now wishes he never said it."

Mr Haughton said his company had considered, but rejected as impracticable, raising additional finance by selling off parts of the company or raising a debenture issue. The possibility of a merger with other companies had also been discussed as bad pledging profitable parts of Lockheed's empire as collateral. But he claimed there was no feasible alternative now to the \$250 million Government loan guarantee.

Asked by Senator Packard if he was satisfied if the banks advanced the additional money needed without an Administration guarantee, Mr Haughton indicated that he thought it would. "I think they want to be sure of the commercial viability

of Lockheed," he said. He then pointed out to the committee that the British Government had good reason for its nervousness and he explained that it was committed to investing more than £150 millions in the RB211 project.

"I wouldn't dare ask my own Government for anything like that amount. I know I would be shown the door," Mr Haughton said. The break-even point for the TriStar project was about 200 planes or 250 if administrative costs were included in the equation. He explained the discrepancy between this and Department of Defence estimates of over 300 planes by describing the latter as "a conservative approach."

As the committee reassembled for this afternoon's session, a senior Lockheed director said outside the hearing room: "I hope your people recall we what Rolls-Royce's bankruptcy has let us in for."

German tax reforms

Bonn, June 11

West German tax reforms to take effect in 1974, were proposed in Bonn today. They had been agreed by the Chancellor, Herr Brandt, and his Cabinet after a three-day meeting.

The reforms, which need parliamentary approval, will give additional relief to persons with lowest incomes. The top

income tax rate will be raised from 53 to 56 per cent. This would be collected on all income above £29,400 per year for a married couple.

Individual deductions for wage earners will be doubled during the 1969 election campaign. But he had to postpone the measure as part of a Budget-balancing action.

Turkish fears on Cyprus

From SAM COHEN

Istanbul, June

Turkey's concern at "changing attitude" of Soviet Government on C. after President Makarevich's recent visit to Moscow voiced by her Foreign Minister Olcay, today when he the Soviet Ambassador, Grubiyakov.

He pointed out that par the Russian-Cypriot communiqué issued yesterday contradicted previous statements by Soviet leaders and T. Soviet communiques.

In previous statements Russians had mentioned "national communities" in Cyprus, but now referred to "Cypriot people."

Similarly, the communiqué suggests the withdrawal of "foreign troops" from island (Turkish and G army contingents are still there under the 1960 agreement), while in previous statements the clearing "foreign bases" (meaning Turkish bases) was requested.

The communiqué also a continuation of the inter-muniqué talks, although foreign interference. Turkey sees herself as a part in conflict as well as a guarantor, under the agreement, which gave birth to the State of Cyprus.

Government quarters were angered at the fact that Soviet Government had in the communiqué said that there would be no change in the Soviet policy on Cyprus and the communiqué was as an unfriendly act.

The Turks also resent Soviet attitude because follows an agreement between Turkey and Greece on a policy. Mr Olcay and his opposite number, Mr Falas discussed the matter prior during the recent A meeting in Lisbon.

They agreed to set a September deadline for the communal talks which have been going on for three years and in case of failure to consult and take up the matter again.

The Turks fear that as result of the Soviet change in policy, the Cypriot Government may den its position and that talks may be seriously affected. The statement by Makarevich's return to Moscow, Turkey had no right to what the future of Cyprus should be taken as a port.

Earthquake in Santo Domingo

Buildings collapsed in centre of Santo Domingo yesterday during an earthquake which affected the rest of the Dominican Republic and fell in Puerto Rico and Haiti. Telephone and electricity lines were cut and business brought to a halt.

TELEVISION

A NEW Thomas Hardy, Des Wilson, Richard Cransham (twice), Julian Bream, Kenny Everett on architecture, Barenboim on Beethoven, Humphrey Burton on Constable, Norman Rodway reads James Joyce. You choose. In chronological order: "The Woodlanders," first of four parts (BBC-2, 8.5). Des Wilson on charity in "One Pair of Eyes" (BBC-2, 8.50). Bream, a zany but serious Everett, and Constable in "Aquarius" (ITV, 10.15). Or Crossman, and Cox of the Black Paper, at Oxford debating equality (BBC-1, 9.55). Barenboim on the "Eroica" (ITV, 11.15). Or Joyce ("Storyteller," BBC-2, 11.10).

BBC-1

9.35-10 a.m. Square Two.
10.45 Trooping the Colour: The Queen takes the Salute on Horse Guards Parade, in celebration of her official birthday.
12.15 p.m. Weather.
12.20 Cricket: Gillette Cup. Hants v. Notts.
1.0 Grandstand: 1.10 Football Preview: Racing from Newmarket—1.45, 2.45, 3.15 races; 1.50 Gillette Cup. Hants v. Notts. 2.15, 2.20, 3.20, 3.50 Athletics—British Games; 3.50 Football—Anglo-Italian Final; 4.45 International Athletics: National Air Race; 5.50 Results.
6.0 News
6.10 Dr Who
6.35 Tom and Jerry
6.45 Saturday Western: "Rawhide," with Tyrone Power, Susan Hayward
8.5 Black and White Minstrel Show.

Today

7.35 Trooping the Colour: Highlights of this morning's ceremony.
8.5 The Woodlanders, by Thomas Hardy. Part 1. Gillette Cup. Hants v. Notts.
8.50 One Pair of Eyes: Charles are not enough... says Des Wilson.
9.35 Antique Paperweights: Arthur Negus.
9.55 Meanwhile on BBC-2: Kenneth Williams, Young Generation.
10.40 Late Night Line-Up.
11.0 News.
11.10 Storyteller: Norman Rodway reads "The Boarding House."
11.25 Midnight Movie: "Bus Riley's Back in Town," with Ann-Margret, Michael Parks.
11.55 News.
12.15 p.m. Weather.
12.20 Cricket: Gillette Cup. Hants v. Notts.
1.0 Grandstand: 1.10 Football Preview: Racing from Newmarket—1.45, 2.45, 3.15 races; 1.50 Gillette Cup. Hants v. Notts. 2.15, 2.20, 3.20, 3.50 Athletics—British Games; 3.50 Football—Anglo-Italian Final; 4.45 International Athletics: National Air Race; 5.50 Results.
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Prevental road closed part of M4 yesterday and caused chaos for rush-hour motorists in many areas. Drivers on many roads were said to have been held up by cloudbursts as the ether again defied predictions of a sunnier-than-usual day.

Floods up to a foot deeped the east-bound carriageway of the M4 near Bray in the mes. Valley, which has bad rain of rain in 72 hours. The road said traffic was being diverted to the west-bound carriageway at Newbury and

section. Mud was said to be building up in the area in add to drivers' difficulties. The London area was also hard hit. There was water up to a foot deep on the North Circular Road.

Passengers found it almost as wet inside as out at Heathrow Airport's long-distance terminal building: plastic containers, ashtrays, and buckets had to be used to combat a spate of leaks in the roof.

Residents were washing, shaving, and making their tea with oil-contaminated water in the London house where the

isle of Wight after 24 hours of heavy rain. Floods had carried traces of fuel oil into the water supplies.

The Somerset Lancashire cricket match was abandoned at Bath an hour before the scheduled start—only 11 overs were bowled during the match before lunch on Thursday. A Bristol Gloucestershire game was also abandoned because of rain without a ball being bowled.

Minst of the Redland Green Tennis Club grounds in Bristol was awash when play was due to start in the Wills £20,000

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Deluge brings ro

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terrestrial ratio closed part of May yesterday and caused problems for rush-hour motorists in many areas. Drains on many roads were clogged by manure droppings as clouds burst with rain. They again defied predictions of a sunnier-than-usual day.

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The Somerset-Lancashire cricket match was abandoned at Bath an hour before the scheduled start—only 11 overs were bowled during the match before a fire broke out in the pavilion. Gloucestershire's game against Glamorgan was abandoned at the start of the match because of a ball being bowled into the stands. The match between the Redland Cricket Club and the Bristol & Glos. Cricket Club was also abandoned when play was due to start in the Wills. £20,000,000

Peace hope in BLMC strike

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY,
Northern Labour Correspondent

A formula for a resumption of work at British Leyland's strike-bound assembly plant at Cowley was agreed after six hours of talks at York yesterday between management and union representatives. The formula, with a recommendation to resume work, will be presented to a meeting of the 147 strikers on Monday.

After the meeting Mr Reg Birch, of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, told the strikers he believed the formula was "satisfactory" for resumption of work. Details are not being announced until the strikers have been told, but the formula gives the best hope so far of the factory resuming normal production for the first time for more than a week.

If the terms are accepted on Monday, production could resume by Tuesday. Lost production has been delayed output of the new Marina as well as the Maxi, the 1100, and the 1300.

The strikers, who are maintenance fitters, stopped work nine days ago over a dispute about production concessions under a new pay award. They have demanded a pay increase without "strings", but since this could affect pay claims for 2,500 other day-rate workers, two other unions — the Transport Workers, and the Vehicle Builders — were invited to join yesterday's talks.

Although a settlement seems near, the possibility of further labour troubles at Cowley was seen yesterday. At another meeting in York, Cowley assembly workers agreed to offer of the new flat-rate pay system already applied to some employees producing the new Marina.

The company is seeking to abolish the traditional piece-work system and to extend the new wage system through its volume-car division. If it had been able to achieve agreement yesterday, piece-work would have been virtually abolished at the Cowley plant. As it is, the company now has to decide whether to seek further negotiations or to risk another strike by trying to impose the new system without the workers' consent.

British Leyland yesterday introduced work-sharing at its truck and tractor factory in Bathgate, West Lothian, to save the jobs of 350 surplus employees. Until the end of July, about 2,500 employees will work four shifts and five shifts for alternate two-week periods.

The Ford car plant at Halewood, Liverpool, continued to be hit by labour troubles yesterday with no production of either Ford or car bodies. A company spokesman said that another 400 cars had been lost, bringing the total to about 1,700 since trouble over a manning dispute in the paint shop began on Wednesday night.

Yesterday 35 day-shift men, who had topped work in the paint shop on Thursday, again refused to work and the company had to send home 2,500 production workers. The strikers are to hold a meeting this morning.

Licence granted 'too late to be useful'

A London businessman, Mr Tadeusz Sas, aged 29, who claimed on Thursday that he had lost a £14,500 contract because of a NATO committee leak to a rival firm, said yesterday that the export licence he applied for months ago had finally been granted.

But Mr Sas said it was "weeks too late" because the deadline for beginning deliveries was May 20. Another firm had now delivered about half the order.

Mr Sas, who is marketing director of a company which imports and exports electronic equipment, alleged that the American members of the NATO committee, which vets technical sales to Communist countries, had "steeled" over his application and tipped off his competitors. He claimed that his firm, called Sas, had been blacklisted by the American Government five years ago because it was suspected of doing business with Cuba. The American objections had now been withdrawn. He had protested strongly to the Department of Trade and Industry, but apart from that "he could do nothing about it".

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Delays 'killed' 19 kidney patients

By ANN SHEARER

Delays by London councils in adapting houses to kidney machines have led to unnecessary deaths among patients waiting for hospital beds and much distress and financial anxiety among patients waiting to go home, a report in the "British Medical Journal" said yesterday.

The report, by a doctor and a social worker at Fulham Hospital, showed that between mid-1967 and the end of last year, at least 19 patients died of kidney failure because others who should have been treated themselves at home were not able to leave the hospital.

Planning permission took far too long to come through, and either health and welfare committees nor medical officers of health saw much urgency in the problem.

At the same time, Dr P. E. Gower and Miss R. K. C. Stubbs wrote, there were "many glaring and disturbing inconsistencies" in the way councils assess the patient's financial liability for adaptation, which upset them and the staff of the hospital alike.

"For every three months' delay, a person whose life could have been saved will die," the authors said. They estimate that three months' spending for any patient to speed in hospital learning how to treat himself at home, but in their series of 35 patients, 10 have to wait between six months and a year to go home, another four are still waiting after spending months or more in the hospital, and one man had been waiting for 19 months.

"The hospital was left wondering," the authors said of him, "what further problem the council could devise to prevent building starting. The patient was frustrated and angry, and all this time a patient who was trained and could have been dialysing himself at home was blocking a bed in the dialysis unit."

This man, together with his wife and two children, live in an already overcrowded house with no spare room for the kidney machine. Plans to build an extra room were first proposed at the end of 1969 and after endless objections from the council, work started this spring. The council has refused to pay more than £350 towards the £1,600 cost and a charity has had to lend the rest. Work was still not finished by Whitman.

Another patient was expected not only to buy a larger house which he did, but also to pay the council £600 towards the cost of converting a room.

Patients with the same income have to pay different amounts and councils do not take account of the inevitable reduction in earning power that this disability brings.

Shipyard fitters agree settlement

BY OUR INDUSTRIAL STAFF

The longest strike faced by the Swan Hunter consortium since it was formed in 1967 ended yesterday when 380 fitters on two Tyneside ship repair yards decided to end a stoppage which has lasted 15 weeks.

Both yards — at Wallsend and South Shields — have been closed since the beginning of April and more than 1,500 men have been laid off. Swan Hunter says it has lost more than £1 million in orders.

The men were claiming parity with the boilermakers, the highest paid shipyard workers. A similar claim by 670 fitters in the group's five yards on Tyneside led to a six-week strike in March and April.

Mr George Arnold, divisional organiser of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers said the men had voted unanimously to accept a new management offer and return to work as soon as possible.

The new offer would give them a basic rate of £24 a week with a guaranteed bonus of £3. The new overall rate of £27 would rise in October and in April and parity would be achieved by December 1972.

Neither side would disclose the value of the October and April rises, but Mr Arnold said the dates had been brought forward from the management's previous offer.

Mr Malcolm Maclean, the managing director of Swan Hunter Ship Repairs, said the strike had been costly to both sides and they now wanted to forget their differences and get back to work. He said the yards would re-open a week Monday and not immediately because there were no ships in the yard.

This is the second major claim settled by Swan Hunter this year, but its labour troubles are still not over. It has yet to settle claims by the electricians and ancillary workers in the shipbuilding yards. The boilermakers have also put in another claim aimed at restoring their lost differential. This claim also he extended to the ship-repair yard.

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Sanctuary man fights on

MR ROBERT JONES, whose charity, Sanctuary's assets have been frozen by the Charity Commissioners, claimed yesterday that official investigators were prejudiced against him because they did not believe he possessed psychic powers.

"There were honest mistakes when we were establishing the charity but they do not amount to the 'gross mismanagement' we are accused of," Mr Jones said at a press conference at a barbers' shop in North Road, Southall, West London, yesterday. "It is true that to begin with expenses ate up most of our income and we lost a lot of collecting boxes, but in the past six months we

have received £2,500 and banked £1,500 of it."

"The two Charity Commissioners' investigators who looked at Sanctuary's affairs simply failed to understand my motivation. They simply could not see that I am guided by extrasensory perception," he added.

Mr Jones, aged 50, then told of the events that led him to set up Sanctuary in 1968 with his sister, Mrs Margaret Ebelthite, aged 60, as a fellow-traveller. He had a psychic awareness that young Indian girls were being brought to this country as child brides. I saw in great detail the shocking scenes when these frightened little girls were forced to give sexual pleasure

to the men they were forced to marry. In some cases I saw boys being used for perverted pleasure."

Three years ago Mr Jones saw his path clearly ahead. He decided to set up a charity to establish a home for rescued Indian child sexual partners, and he registered Sanctuary.

As the Charity Commissioners reported when they froze Sanctuary's funds of the £3,759 collected between July, 1968, and December, 1970, the sum of £3,155 had been swallowed up in expenses. Mr Jones and his sister have been given notice of the commissioners' intention to relieve them of office.

"This is a devastating setback, but I am sure I shall win through in the end," Mr Jones said.

His target for a home is £25,000 and at that point he would aim to find Indian children to fill it. Mr Jones planned to do this through his powers of extra-sensory perception.

The Commissioners' report said that out of 1,000 collection boxes, at least 221 were lost and one of the collectors had convictions for offences involving another charity. It was also claimed that some collectors received "exorbitant" commissions of more than 50 per cent of the proceeds.

Malcolm Stuart
Charity power, page 11

Garage plan put to MPs

A PLAN for a five-storey underground car park at the Commons was commended to MPs yesterday by the Select Committee on House of Commons Services.

The Department of the Environment prepared the plan, which would cost an estimated £1.3 million and which could be finished by 1973. The car park would be built under New Palace Yard, which is the space now used as a surface car park at the junction of Ben Tower in Bridge Street and Westminster Hall adjoining Parliament Square.

The Select Committee notes that the proposed parliamentary building, to be erected on the north side of Bridge Street, will not be finished until the end of 1977, but that the present parking space for 275 cars is not enough for MPs and officials.

"Sixth Report from the Select Committee on House of Commons (Services), New Palace Yard, Westminster, Car Park, Session 1970-71, House of Commons Paper No. 431, price 10p.



Male heads join ladies

The Headmistress' Association yesterday altered its rules to admit male heads of girls' schools as affiliate members.

At the annual general meeting at the start of their conference at Norwich, the headmistresses passed a motion proposed by Miss J. R. K. Wilks, head of the King Edward VI High School for Girls in Birmingham, making men like the new head of Roedean in mixed schools, they were much welcomed yesterday by the need to stand up for the education of girls in spite of this trend.

One speaker pointed out that the subject of the girls in mixed schools now have men as their heads.

By our Education Correspondent

are acting heads of mixed schools, or the chief assistant mistresses in such schools, were also accepted as affiliates. Although it has long grieved the headmistresses that the spread of coeducation has been paralleled by an overwhelming preference for male heads in mixed schools, they were much welcomed yesterday by the need to stand up for the education of girls in spite of this trend.

One speaker pointed out that the subject of the girls in mixed schools now have men as their heads.

In an address on co-education, Miss E. J. Bradbury, head of the coeducational Pennywell School, Sunderland, said: "There is some evidence that girls in a coeducational school, far from flocking to study mathematics and science, tend to opt out of the subjects at the earliest possible opportunity."

"Socially I agree that the coeducational school has much to commend it. Certainly it seems to me that a coeducational school is more conducive to emotional stability, at least so far as the girls are concerned. Academically, I am less sure that coeducational schools have the advantage."

A youth of 18 was ordered to be given eight strokes of the birch at Guernsey yesterday. He appeared on several motoring charges, one of disorderly behaviour, and another of resisting arrest. There were 25 past offences dating back to when he was 15. A short, sharp sentence with three years probation might do the trick, the magistrate said.

Unions reject offer

Lord Jellicoe, Minister responsible for the Civil Service, is to have further talks with leaders of 200,000 Government industrial workers over their disputed pay claim. Mr John Cousins and other union chiefs told the Minister yesterday that his 7.5 per cent offer was unacceptable.

Lord Jellicoe agreed to consider their position and meet them again on June 23, but there seems little likelihood of any improvement in the offer, or of industrial action to force a higher figure from the Government.

About 100,000 civil servants in the executive and administrative grades will get pay increases of between 7 per cent and 15 per cent in an agreement reached last night. The rises add 9.75 per cent to the wage bill for the staff concerned.

Mr John Dryden, general secretary of the Society of Civil Servants, said they were satisfied there was no possibility of getting a more favourable settlement.

Pay talks covering the British Steel Corporation's 15,000 blast-furnacemen have been adjourned until next week. The men struck a fortnight ago to force a reply from the corporation to their 35 per cent pay claim.

By our Education Correspondent

are acting heads of mixed schools, or the chief assistant mistresses in such schools, were also accepted as affiliates. Although it has long grieved the headmistresses that the spread of coeducation has been paralleled by an overwhelming preference for male heads in mixed schools, they were much welcomed yesterday by the need to stand up for the education of girls in spite of this trend.

One speaker pointed out that the subject of the girls in mixed schools now have men as their heads.

Consul in S. A. 'did not help me'

Miss Pat Shaoks, the administrative secretary of the Student Christian Movement, is to complain to the Foreign Office about alleged inaction of the British consul in Johannesburg when she was declared a prohibited immigrant in South Africa last month.

Miss Shaoks arrived on a charter flight from England on May 9 for a month's private holiday. She was stopped by South African immigration officers at Johannesburg Airport and after 30 hours' detention was told she was a prohibited immigrant.

She said yesterday that when she phoned the British consul, Mr Cecil Smith, on Sunday, May 9, he told her to call again after the weekend. Her friends then contacted Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Party MP, who managed to get her a 24-hour extension and permission to leave the airport.

Miss Shaoks went to see the consul on the Tuesday morning to ask him to make representations to the Department of the Interior. "He simply told me I should go back to England as the South Africans were insisting."

The Foreign Office said yesterday that it had been sent a report from Johannesburg on the case. It showed that the consular staff had done what it could for Miss Shaoks.

The vice-consul had gone to the airport, but advised her that nothing could be done because the government offices were closed. On 23 Monday, consular staff had telephoned the South African authorities and tried to get Miss Shaoks's first permit to enter for 24 hours extended.

Four men have been questioned by police in connection with a kidnapping threat earlier this week to BBC disc jockey Tony Blackburn. Statements by the men have been sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

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Birching for youth of 18

A youth of 18 was ordered to be given eight strokes of the birch at Guernsey yesterday. He appeared on several motoring charges, one of disorderly behaviour, and another of resisting arrest. There were 25 past offences dating back to when he was 15. A short, sharp sentence with three years probation might do the trick, the magistrate said.

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Boy, 14
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His supplier was a 24
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with possession of
drugs.

Mr Peter Shaw
Sir Peter Shaw, 62, of
Riverside, was charged
with possession of
drugs.

Overseas
HOTEL

FRANCE
HOTEL

HOTEL

HOTEL

HOTEL

HOTEL

HOTEL

HOTEL



THREE KNIGHTS: Terence Rattigan, the playwright (above)



Charles Clore



Desmond Plummer

Birthdays

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THE ARMY

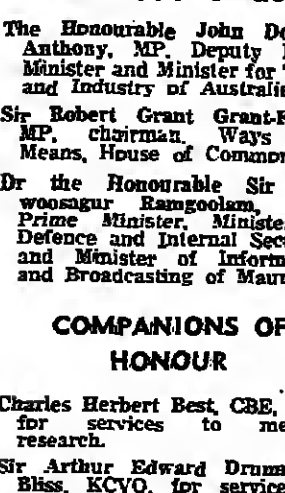
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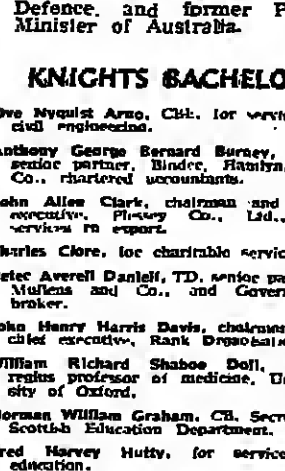
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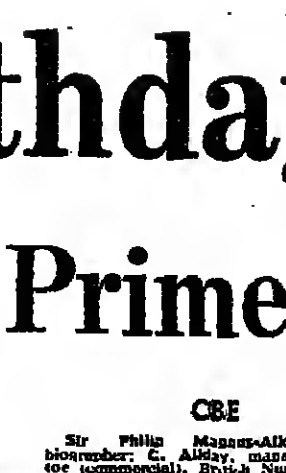
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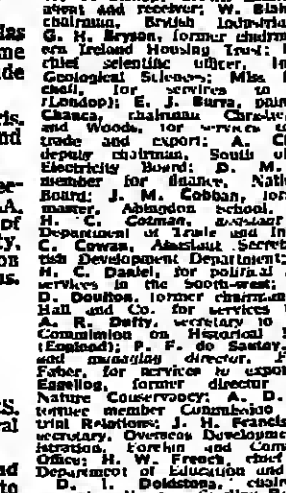
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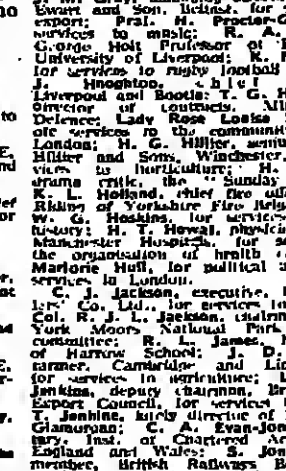
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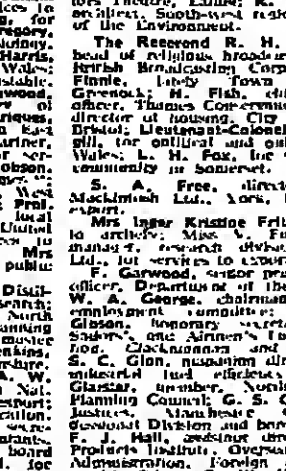
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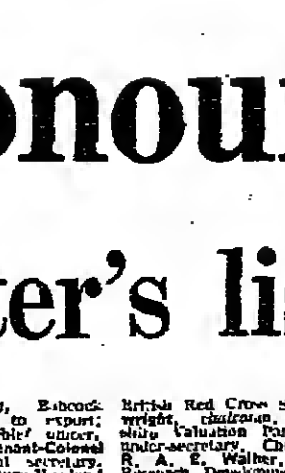
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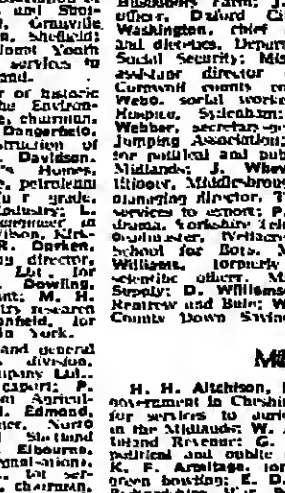
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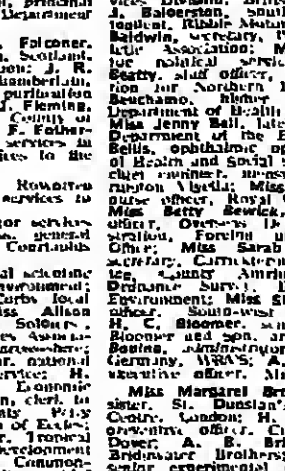
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On the set at Pinewood: Sidney Hayers, the director, left, ex-Detective Chief Superintendent Ray Daggs, centre, Allan Prior, right. Picture by FRANK MARTIN

All coppers are Dixons by Tom Hutchinson

THE BRITISH POLICE are only human, though any demonstrator who has felt the harsh nudge of horseflesh from a mounted myth might well dispute that. Conversely, any walkabout constable, who has emerged from a demo, his face blood-flecked with thrown coins, might argue the humanity of those he has been told to control: do I not bleed? In real life hostility from one side knots into vocal judgments—Pigs! Fuzz! Fascists!—occasionally lashing into violence. And the copper talks about being at war, in a front-line for which he hadn't realised he'd volunteered, coping with citizens as well as criminals.

But a paradox runs in tandem. In fiction never has the copper been so cashable, police routine never so popular as a spectator sport: "Dixon of Dock Green," "Z-Cars," "Softly, Softly," Barlow and Watt are the new folk heroes, inheritors of a love-hate tradition between public and police, plying back to 1829 when the Force was started.

And now from Pinewood Studios a nearly-completed film called "All Coppers Are..." directed by Sidney Hayers, produced by George H. Brown, with Peter Rogers of the "Carry On" series, as executive producer: coming in on the topical beat with dispatches from the undeclassified war.

Its commitment to the view that all coppers are not bastards, but just chaps, seems resolute. It has been made with the full cooperation of Scotland Yard and written by a founder-creator of "Z-Cars," Allan Prior, the narrative-tug of whose dialogue has pulled more and more to the side of the police in over a hundred

hours of writing for this genre on television. John Hopkins, a soother writer for "Z-Cars" in the early days, always seemed to imply a more philosophical point about police work, that these guardians were in the same business as the criminals for a living. Prior quite simply views that as "seeing into the subject more than it can bear."

He admits his partisanship in an accent that is pursued, polite Lancashire (he was born in Blackpool 49 years ago). He can be objective only about characterisation, not about the situation that he sees existing today. "You just have to have a sheriff. It's a shame, but it's true. You have to have somebody to hold down the violence."

"As a fully-paid-up member of the Labour Party it's fair to say that I started out this kind of writing with the usual, inbuilt liberal prejudices against the police. Now I'm irritated with the dog-good, sloppy liberal thinking, the liberal bleeding heart. I'm a member of the Old Left. I see the New Left as not being rational, as not being logical. Your ordinary copper is coping with that, coping with students who, when they get their hair cut as they grow up, will probably end up with Shell, earning more money in a year than many coppers will see in six years."

"The majority of coppers are still working-class lads. In this film we try to show that they are not of the class we have been taught. Done with just a bit on the side. But the working class has always seen the police recruit as a traitor to its own kind, tools of the Establishment. The situation today is that the middle-class, too, has become

alienated against the police... because of the ways in which the police are used to control cars, the sort of invasions of what the middle-class regards as its privacy. Everyone feels guilty when he talks to a policeman because he might have committed a crime that he didn't know was a crime."

The technical adviser on "All Coppers Are..." is ex-Detective Chief Superintendent Ray Daggs. He views the situation in terms of even barbs simplicity than that. "The public are more anti-police than they have ever been. There's more and more antagonism. My son was on duty in the Grosvenor Square demonstration and he came home with marks on his face, bruises on his shin. He must have been thrown, and broken glass showed up the nostrils of horses to unsettle riders."

After 32 years in the Force old habits of conformity die hard. He insisted that this was his own personal viewpoint, not Scotland Yard's which had suggested him for the film. "There's a terrific amount of police balking and, inevitably, one or two coppers retaliate. Then come the complaints... sometimes ludicrous... the police are there to be shot at. I think at the first indication of violence a demonstration should be stopped."

"There was a time when you could have a drink next to a villain and mentally doff your hat to him, because you knew he was on a screwing job but you just couldn't catch him. But then he had no shirt, no shorts, no shoes. The violence has grown." He said he thought there might be a case for complaint against the police being judged in public, not within the Force, but did not seem entirely convinced: "We do deal

very severely with the bad eggs in the basket." And he was contemptuous about most fictional policemen, didn't understand why they were so popular.

"Dixon is just a sugary old daddy and the Stratford Johns character just could not live today. If he maintained that bullying, aggressive approach with his staff he just wouldn't survive. It's the way the media glamorises the police, that's all. No, this seems to me to be the first film to really portray with authenticity what a policeman is like."

I suggested to Allan Prior that, on the contrary, Barlow had slid into the rut of cosiness; that manic desire for justice, which I had found believable, had become a genial man-you-love-to-hate. Prior twinkled patiently at me through his spectacles and asked me to move along there from that opinion. "Well, you have to serve the actor. A thousand pounds a throw they're very important. Barlow has softened, but not I hope in the wrong way; it's just that he's been promoted from the firing line; he's not in there mixing it quite as much."

Were the writers? "I think so, but I know that my views about the police have changed. I've never really felt that I was writing about them, but about characters involved in an emotional crisis that a crime can erect for you instantly. But I've walked the beat with coppers: they're ordinary lads. Their newspaper is called 'The Job' and that's what the business is to them. They're scavengers sweeping up the dirt. It's a rotten dirty job and I'm bloody glad that somebody does it. In Iron Curtain countries they'd probably call them anti-social elements and shoot

them out of hand. Here we call them villains and the police have the job of putting them through a process called justice."

Prior is fascinated by the mechanics of his myth-making. "All Coppers Are..." is his first feature film. "It's marvellous to be able to explore a subject in depth: you can expand by location work. On TV the first thought is: what can we shoot in a room, in a cabin, in a car, or on the telephone?" He never intended to specialise in writing about the police—in fact, his novels quite often move away from it—"but the awards came along and the money. You realise what you're good at."

The rewards have been rich, because of the public fascination with the fictional image of the police. But why should this be at a time when there is alleged to be such enmity between protector and protected? "Because we are a disciplined society; we have to keep people to keep us in order. The police are our father-figures. It is inevitable that we resent them, even though we need them. What is wrong is glamorising the criminal, confusing the villain with the rebel. Your villain is a natural Tory."

As your copper is a natural target. As your copper himself, along with the rest of us, confuses the villain with the rebel. Life with father figures is not easy. We nourish the myth of their incorruptibility in our fiction and then expect, in fact, a similar integrity: full-frontal probity. What we get, of course, are simply other people. In uniforms that have become shabby with living-in, because in real life they just can't be tailored by writers like Allan Prior.

Leicester Polytechnic. Their various approaches are symptomatic of a whole range of current attitudes, the concern with systems and units, with the substitution of the processed for the natural, and the sharpening of responses. They have in common the use of cheap, impermanent, and accessible materials: polythene, plastic, cotton, nylon thread, etc., but with varying success. Both indoors and out Alan Welford, Robert Frankland, and Douglas Gray pull it off best. Welford slung twelve rectangles of transparent plastic diagonally from wall to floor in such a way as to make them simultaneously solid and hoddless. The spectator, helped by reflected light and sun, is forced to adjust with his preconceived idea of the material's properties.

Robert Frankland's four-part polythene column is like an ephemeral and spaced-out Brancusi. "Endless Column," in its exploitation of the repetition of one simple element seen from below and disappearing in perspective. But unlike Brancusi, Frankland uses the space between each element as a positive part of the whole. The process is carried one step further in his outdoor piece by the use of a reflecting piece of perspex beneath the construction, mirroring the column so steeply that the space is eliminated and the effect is that of a solid object.

In his catalogue note Douglas Gray explains that he is concerned with systems that rely heavily on natural elements and the natural properties of materials. The work illustrating this consists of three series of photographs taken in the same field from three different angles throughout a year. Looked along the rows of shots, you become aware of the sequential stages of growth over that period. In place of the one moment of physical appearance presented by a realist landscape painter, Gray, through the expedience of his medium, is able to emphasise successive moments of natural development.

Tony Ingram's elaborate piece in the museum, together with catalogue quote from Lewis Carroll, looked to me like large-scale inconsequential whimsicality, whilst Peter Hoogenboom goes to the opposite extreme of aridity in his search for a language format, using simple units but allowing no participation on the part of the viewer.

George Hostler's expanse of enclosed gravel is part of his self-professed determination to eliminate his dependence on the environment by substituting a plastic equivalent. In other words Hostler's art is to replace nature. According to him "the cool refreshing breeze is not beautiful." Given the choice between that and his alternative, I'd take the breeze anytime.

Some of these notices appeared in later editions yesterday.

YOU AND YORKE'S

by Gillian Reynolds

"YOU AND YOURS," Radio 4's dai- midday programme of advice at comment, was born last October to b one might have thought, one of t underprivileged offsprings. "Broadcasting in the Seventies," began from scratch to replace number of established favourite p- grammes like "In Practice," "Paren and Children," "Listening Post," ar "Can I Help You?" All of whi went out at different times and day

"You and Yours" runs for : minutes at noon and at present heard during its complete five-day r in the South, East, and North regio only, other regions drop it on Mondai and Fridays, and Scotland and Wab don't hear it at all. It follows scho programmes which means it has a natural audience inheritance. And p in the eight months of its existence has roughly trebled its audience: fr a quarter of a million in the first wa to an average figure of 700,00 listeners. On individual days it h been estimated to have reached listening figure of a million.

The programme deals, basically, w people's problems. It covers a week cycle of five main topics: more family, rights, health, and mensu Each programme has a magaz format which embraces other subje and talking points, beside the main of the day. It attracts letters fr people who want specific answers questions or further information abo an issue raised in "You and Yours" for instance, the new welfare paymen or divorce laws, and tries where possible to give an answer. It answers may not always be comfort ing, but they are constructive an down-to-earth.

There are people who write in i response to other people's views an problems as witness last Wednesday full briefing from a Sale, Chesht listener on what to do if trouble-d one's neighbour's barking do (answer: consult your lawyer). There are also those who send in cre notes about correspondent's gramma, a category of letter writer I may say know quite well. The programme ha obviously some very clearly define and praiseworthy aims. It tries t bridge that gap between the legislati and the public which seems to baffle many people.

The way in which "You and Yours does make its points, and makes the so effectively to an audience whic it patently expanding at an almos unprecedented rate, deserves a clos look. There are six regular pr senters: Joan O'Connell, Derek Cooper, Nancy Wise, John Edmunds, Jeanie McMullen, and Ken Sykora. This is b ensure that there is a wide range o familiar voices and yet the programme does not come to rely too heavily o any one particular "big brother" or "big sister."

There is also, most intriguingly, the producer credit either on the scrip or in the "Radio Times." The programme is produced by a unit led by Dennis Lower. For him works a small group of other producers, like Walter Wallish, producer of "It's Your Line," who, for "You and Yours," looks after items on money. By using such a group the aim is to prevent staleness and to ensure a variety of approach to the pogramme are read by actors and great care is taken that correspondents points get their full value by being properly and professionally presented. The programme stands or falls, say Mr Lower, on its own informational merits.

THE DAY THEY BOOED DYLAN

by Geoffrey Cannon

ANY LIST of the most decisive events in rock is bound to include Bob Dylan going electric. Throughout 1965 and 1966, he was booed incessantly in concert. Audiences screamed with rage at the seeming end of his political and social commitment.

It does Dylan's charisma no end of good that there is no sanctioned recording of him going electric. He used Bloomfield, Kooper, and McCoy on "Highway 61 Revisited," released in 1965, of course; but what people remember were the concerts, loaded with tumult, arguments among factions in the audience, slow hand-clapping, the howl of the howl. There are bootlegs of these concerts, but they are none so far that captured the atmosphere: their quality is too low.

Until now. A fortnight ago, at the Albert Hall, after the Band's first encore, a voice yelled: "Rock on, Roll!" Robbie Robertson, tuning up, replied "I wish you were here, you were five years before to the week, when the members of the Band, then known as the Hawks, backed Dylan. And a bootleg album of the electric second half of that concert is now on the market. I would not normally mention bootlegs: they steal money from the artist, and are difficult to get hold of. But this one is of such spectacular quality, and records such a vital event, that it must be accepted as an historic album.

There are eight numbers on the record: "Just Like a Train," "Thum Blues," "Ballad of a Thin Man," and "Like a Rolling Stone," which are on "Highway 61 Revisited"; "I Don't Believe You," "Baby Let Me Follow You Down" and "One Too Many Mornings" from early albums; "Tell Me Mama" which is not on any official Dylan album; and "Leopard Skin Pill-Box Hat" from "Blonde on Blonde," which was being released in England around the time of the concert.

The quality of the music, from five years' distance, is unparalleled by anything Dylan had done up to that point. And that's not to denigrate musicians of the calibre of Mike Bloomfield and Al Kooper; it's that, for example, Richard Manuel and Garth Hudson, playing piano and organ on "Ballad of a Thin Man" produce a tension between their rich runs, and the minatory tone of Dylan's voice, which make the album as much theirs with Dylan as singer, as Dylan's with them as his backing band.

The Band need no advertisement now. The album has white cover, and the legend "In 1966 there was live in concert, eight brand new never before released recordings with the Band, Not Released or Resubmitted Material." The label merely says "Royal Albert Hall." It may be that CBS had considered releasing it themselves; certainly, the technical quality of the album is so high that it must derive from an official master tape made at the concert.

review

ALDWYCH

Philip Hope-Wallace

Peter Brook

ALL WENT LIKE a dream at the Aldwych for Peter Brook's circus, mod-comic production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; all, that is to say, except for the mutterings of veteran critic Hope-Wallace ("fidgety Phil" to the usherettes) who kept dropping things, sighing and yawning. But he was also wiping tears of laughter from his eyes—a good sign: nothing equals a good laugh in the theatre and David Walker's Bottom, in the Gordon Barker manner, up against Glynnis Lewis's Tommy Trinder Flute is a real joy. Indeed the laughter is great and general. What then do I not so much like?

Critics lead lonely lives. It is horrid to feel in a minority of one. "You must be mad," they said, why, the Americans adored it, and Mr Harold Robson said, "Americans don't know." I cut them short. It is people who do not know and love this play who will best like a freak-out production, with fairies in swings and Chinese opera noises. Alone however I am not, in finding that there is no dream, no midsummer and only the most superficial Maskelyne and Devant sort of magic. No less a judge than jolly Jack Friedley is with me in this: a playwright, by the way, who could eat Harold Pinter for breakfast, and he had a stomach for it.

But I must hand it to Peter Brook for originality, to Sally Jacobs for her white gymnasium (or swimming pool) setting and for the daring and wit of stroke after stroke. What of the enchantment? I suppose I am (thank heavens) stuck in the Guthrie era in so far as this loveliest of plays is concerned: Mendelssohn music, muslin wings, Vivien Leigh as Titania and Helpmann (who else) as King of the fairies. The RSC fairies are all great rugged toughs who do some shockingly saucy things in miming Bottom's lubricity, besides sending the Beatles sky high in their Indian consort on trapezes. However the fairies are

only a part of the play and actually I found this week, that Sara Kestelman (who also doubled Hippo) spoke the stuff about the little Indian boy most touchingly: I was quite won over also to the zany Puck of John Kane and the sharp eyed Oberon of Alan Howard.

I recall that one (now deceased) drama critic of this newspaper was summarily dismissed for saying that the lovers' quartet was "Shakespeare at his feeblest." That occasion must have been doleful. Done with just and relish as at the Aldwych, it is a growing and sportive delight: Frances De La Tour's beauteous Helena, with galosh mouth and wriggle, and passionate little Mary Rutherford being especially well contrasted, and Edward Ffowkes's flowing guitar plonking an accompaniment to these young people in a way to make the hardest old critic soften up. In fact I have quite come round to this Dream and most heartily recommend a visit. It may fidget you but it will also have you awash with tears and laughter.

HAMPSTEAD

Caryl Brahms

Sandy Wilson

ONE HOUR, one piano, one suit by Andrew and Margaret Brownfoot, and one built-in, balding man: Sandy Wilson is at home late night at the Hampstead Theatre Club. He created and will always be remembered by his twenties musical, "The Boy Friend," though I rate "The Buccaneer" and "Valmouth" more highly.

Some years ago Stephen Sondheim wrote a musical called "Anyone Can Whistle." Mr Wilson disproved this theory around 11.45 in his semi-satiric show "Sandy Wilson Thanks the Ladies." And so be should, for among many famous names are Hermione Gingold, Julie Andrews, Fenella Fielding, and Joan Heal, who must be re-tuning his thanks for the finkle of tunes that accompany his slight but well-honed point numbers and strongly nostalgic lyrics. For they sped these clever ladies through the fifties, mainly by making them cast one longing, lingering look behind at the twenties and thirties—high talents in high camp.

But what in the name of intimate revue persuaded Mr Wilson to trust so many of his best songs to his own somewhat blunted baritone voice? The effect is disastrous. With so little vocal resource, and all of the songs keyboard,

they show so close a relationship that it verges on the incestuous.

Nostalgia is the burden of the best of them; though the song of Henry VIII's fourth wife, "I am home to Cleves," amusingly makes the best of both worlds.

By the waters of Babylon Sandy sits down and weeps when he remembers thee, O Zion. And we senior citizens weep or giggle along with him, for all his songs are of a world that has crumbled away. Kenneth Tynan, he says, told him that his nostalgia was his greatest asset. And if the playgoer is, like Mr Wilson, 47 or over, it may well be just their glass of cocktail. But I do not see many of our protest marchers tramping down Forget-me-not Lane with Sandy Wilson at their head.

QUEH CONCERT

Meirion Bowen

AMM

AMM—IN CASE you don't know—is a sort of filling without a sandwich. And quite enjoyable too. I was glad to come into the Queen Elizabeth Hall out of the rain for some AMM.

You can recognise AMM by its generally lean character, hard edges and occasional areas of fat: connoisseurs of the Coltrane/Shepp/Sanders jazz vintage will probably take to AMM very well. You're not forced here to a diet of AMM, of course. In other places you might get SPAMM (product of the Society for the Prosecution of Avant-Music Moguls) which is more bourgeois and thus favoured by the Arts Council. (SPAMM is a compound made by capitalists, and is consistently less startling. We rarely get the best American AMM over here, as it's often a bit too political-sounding: the recipe for American AMM starts, "First Kill Your Pig."

Watching the manufacture of authentic English AMM here was intriguing. The five in charge of the operation—Cornelius Cardew, Lou Gare, Christopher Hobbs, Keith Rowe, and Eddie Prevost—perform before an audience enveloped in darkness. Their manipulation of various instruments—cellos, drums, saxophone, organ, most of them electronically distorted at some stage or other—proceed with unhurried ease. Patience is golden, and boredom inevitable as one waits for the wonders of AMM to appear. Long drumming, wailing, and much splutter came from these AMM-diviners at the start. I think I glimpsed a vision of AMM as

Cardew switched on the organ and left it playing a loud continuous chord (the appropriate keys and pedals being fixed down) to join the others in a fast romp. Later attempts to produce AMM by a similar method were proving abortive when I left.

For some, AMM is tantamount to a religious experience, sort of God-dAMM. They are sent by it, up, up, and away, high into the sky, as if by PanAMM. Me, I remain unlikeliest earthbound, DAMMED I suppose.

OXFORD

Caroline Tisdall

Picabia

AS THE COST of transporting and insuring art works for exhibition rises sky high, the documentary presentation of reproductions, slides, film, photos, and photostated information becomes an increasingly necessary and logical alternative. This applies particularly to the early twentieth century when much of the emphasis was on changing attitudes to art, and the debunking of the sacred art object. Presented with energy and imagination, there's no reason why such material shouldn't be as stimulating for the public as for the specialist.

The documentary exhibition of Francis Picabia in Oxford was presumably reasoned along these lines. Done on a modest budget it serves as a stop gap until we can have a large-scale homage to this noisy, nihilistic, energetic and subtle Dadaist. You can see slides of his work and of his contemporaries and associates, Duchamp and Ernst, groups photos of the Dadaists in Zurich, Paris, and New York, photostated pages from his own satirical magazine "391," a few stills from the remarkable film "Entr'acte," made in 1924 with René Clair, and his later move away from hallucinations of technology to a more stilted and conventional realism.

But in spite of a page of his splendid aphorisms, the spirit of the globe-trotting dandy whose maxim was "There's only one way to save your life—sacrifice your reputation," eludes the designer presentation. After all, he introduced himself in an exhibition brochure, a jumble of print and dia- respect, in this way: "FP is an imbecile, an idiot, a pickpocket, BUT he saved Art from constipation."

The six sculptors showing work in the museum and the gardens of St Catherine's are all now teaching at the

Handwritten signature: "Sally Jacobs"

Trade and the two Chinas

The ending of the trade embargo on many non-strategic goods takes relations between Peking and Washington a step further. Like the ping-pong match, President Nixon's decision is in appearance a non-political move. But it has important political overtones. The White House announcement implied that the US was thinking mainly of the size of the Chinese market. The exclusion of strategic goods showed that the Americans still had politics in mind. There may be some importing by China of American components and know-how. There will not be a rush for snow-ploughs, record players, or sporting goods. President Nixon's decision is first and foremost political.

The rapprochement appears to be moving along lines laid down by President Nixon about two years ago. This latest move is a logical extension of those made since July 1969 involving commerce, shipping, passports and currency. Progress has been as smooth as could be expected—and greeted on the whole with near euphoria. But President Nixon has had to move with caution so as not to offend his pro-Formosa lobby, and with enough speed to convince the liberal flank that they have not been forgotten. His greatest and most difficult challenge will come over the next move. An announcement about China's membership of the United Nations is expected before the General Assembly convenes in the autumn.

China's aim is to undercut American support for Formosa. To this end China has shed the introspection of the cultural revolution and is trying to win friends throughout the world. The growth of support for China within the UN is making Formosa's position as a permanent member of the Security Council increasingly anomalous. But to gain entry and end its position as a formal international pariah, China will have to work on American opinion carefully. China may well get away with grumbles that putting "welding machines for very large pipe" on the trade

embargo list is discrimination. China will be wise, however, not to risk eliciting too stubborn a reaction out of the United States over Formosa at this stage.

U Thant is sticking to his hat that 1972, and not 1971, will see China in the UN. This would give the United States time to find a way out of its present dilemma. In the last debate on China's entry, the majority in favour of this entry was baulked only by the "important question" vote which required but did not obtain a two-thirds majority. Humiliation is just round the corner if the United States persists with this policy. In April, however, President Nixon was urged to follow a two-China policy over the China seat in the UN by a specially-appointed commission. The two-China solution is unacceptable to Peking. But President Nixon was adamant in his foreign policy review in February: "I wish to make it clear that the United States is prepared to see the People's Republic of China play a constructive rôle in the family of nations. The question of its place in the United Nations is not, however, merely a question of whether it should participate. It is also a question of whether Peking should be permitted to dictate to the world the terms of its participation."

Procedural as well as political problems are involved. Formosa might lose its position temporarily to China, and then fail to obtain an unvetted recommendation by the Security Council for readmission by the General Assembly. At the moment both China and Formosa claim to represent all China, including each other's territory. If each could be persuaded to relinquish its claim to the other's territory and if Formosa could be sure of a General Assembly hearing, there is a possible solution and choice. But whether these conditions can be met depends on the United States as well as on China. American withdrawal of active backing for Formosa could provide the solution in the long run. And Washington is still too unsure over Peking's motives to act hastily.

Mrs Thatcher stops the milk

The autocratic purpose of Mrs Thatcher's Education (Milk) Bill—due for its second reading on Monday—is to make it illegal for local authorities to give milk to children over the age of seven. A few local education authorities, led by Merthyr Tydfil, have decided that because many of them live in poverty the children in their care need to continue to receive free milk at school until the age of 11. These authorities are proposing to pay for the milk out of the rates. Mrs Thatcher wants to stop them. Her Bill says, in effect, that the Government knows best whether the children of Merthyr Tydfil need free milk or not. It also says that the people of Merthyr Tydfil will not be allowed to spend their own money for purposes that seem good to them.

This is a vindictive measure which should never have been laid before Parliament. The Government feels that it is being defied by the local authorities. So the local authorities are to be disciplined. If Merthyr Tydfil, Sheffield, Manchester, and some other local education authorities had not decided to prolong the distribution of free milk to older children the Bill would probably never have been drafted.

It is one thing to argue the general case against free milk for all children between the ages of seven and eleven, and the Government

did this in its public expenditure White Paper in October. But what the Government is putting forward now is a different argument altogether—that there can be no exception to the general rule, even if an elected local authority decides that there is a special, local need, and even if the authority and the ratepayers are willing to meet the cost. Merthyr Tydfil's case is that with unemployment at 7.5 per cent many children need the milk because they are undernourished. What is Mrs Thatcher's evidence for saying, in effect, that Merthyr Tydfil is wrong?

This is an odd way for a Conservative Government to behave. Before the election Mr Heath promised that a Conservative Government would set the councils free. "The most urgent reform of local government," he said, "is to get the Government to stop interfering with their powers to bend the local authorities to their will. It will be for a Conservative Government to restore to the local elector and the local councillor the freedom of action he needs to make life better for himself and his fellow-citizens and to control his own destiny and that of his community." Who is heading whom to whose will now?

Africa still united

People have cried wolf over the Organisation of African Unity almost since it started. Every year it was going to split. Every year it has held together. This year's summit meeting which started at ministerial level in Addis Ababa yesterday faces two issues that are certainly divisive—the dispute over Uganda, and the question of "dialogue" with South Africa. Yet neither is as "divisive" as Biafra was, an issue on which the OAU divided though it did not fall apart.

From the beginning the OAU has contained two schools of thought. Most of its members have seen it as an unambitious device for maintaining relations and solving problems between its members, though if it came to the point, no country was anxious to allow the OAU to intervene in its own internal affairs. The other school, led originally by Kwame Nkrumah, and now by Presidents Kaunda and Nyerere, foresaw a wider rôle. The OAU would be a spear in the side of the unliberated white South. And in intra-African disputes they favoured a more interventionist line.

Biafra was the first major issue of this kind. The Ugandan coup was the second. A compromise

has now been worked out whereby the summit which should have been held in Kampala has been shifted to Addis Ababa, although General Amin will not be opposed as the Ugandan representative. (He has since said he will not attend.) The profounder issue is that of the so-called dialogue. Here too the issue is likely to be less explosive than first seemed possible and than the South African Government has no doubt been hoping.

Mr Vorster's attempt to discredit President Kaunda by accusing him of holding secret talks with South Africa has backfired. The Zambian leader immediately published the correspondence which shows that the overtures came mainly from South Africa and that nothing that Zambia had proposed was outside the Lusaka Manifesto. Other leaders will think twice about negotiations with South Africa after Mr Vorster's high-handed action. As for President Houphouët-Boigny's suggestion of a "dialogue," this itself was hedged round with conditions and remains a minority African view. Probably only ten of the 41 states support it. Nor is it a simple division between the francophone and anglophone states. Mauritania, Cameroon, and Senegal reject the idea of a dialogue. The OAU should fortunately survive this month—as usual.

A COUNTRY DIARY

MACHYNLLETH: Let me tell you about two friends of mine. One is a Welsh farmer. From his isolated home in the hills of Mid Wales he looks at magnificent scenery all round; there is peace and always the air is pure. He loves the hills and he loathes the idea of a Mid Wales National Park. He runs a car made in Birmingham. Let us put his income at £2,000 a year. My other friend lives on a Midlands housing estate. He is not happy there—too many neighbours, too much traffic, not a trace of beauty in the scene. He slaves nightly in a car factory. At heart he too is a countryman and while he works his thoughts are often in the hills of Wales where he loves to go at weekends. He too probably gets about £2,000 a year. In earning these wages he occupies only a few square yards of space. But my farming friend requires 2,000 acres to earn the same amount and then only with the support of heavy subsidies. So the question naturally arises: can he really expect to go on occupying all that mountain land and go on keeping all those Midlanders at bay? I'm afraid he is increasingly an anomaly, this man who thinks he has the right to enjoy the cars the Midlanders make but not the company of the Midlanders themselves. But he will find they are not a bad lot when he gets to know them.

WILLIAM CONDRY.



New York City

Crack-up cities

JUDY HILLMAN, who has just returned from an extensive tour of the US, finds urban America disintegrating, and points to lessons for the UK

services are cut off, the original tenants leave. Squatters move in (many of them on drugs) and fires break out.

Whereas London marginally gains in new construction against the official rate of obsolescence of 25,000 homes a year (which is not the same as total loss since many houses continue to be inhabited), the New York balance sheet is on the debit side. The city is moving away from rent control, which has been one of the problems, but there is no sign of counterbalancing rent supplements because the place is too short of funds.

But abandonment is not merely a New York phenomenon. There are the notorious public housing towers in St Louis. There is abandonment in Washington DC and Chicago.

This exodus only reinforces the longer-term trend of the middle income groups towards suburbs and the American dream of a house on a half-acre lot. These big city migrants are aided by tax incentives to home ownership and the massive Government financed motorways to bring them back daily to their city centre jobs and link with out-of-town shopping. According to an official from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, services to their single-family homes costs \$17,000 a year each compared with between \$6,000 and \$9,000 to some high-rise flats. However, their property taxes or rates are much lower than in the dirtier pastures of the city.

They can scarcely be blamed, however, for choosing the suburban environment. Not only are homes cheaper but life is safer, and the schools better. American cities are tense. People are mugged or held up in unexpected places—in cars at red traffic lights, on pavements in fairly central downtown streets, mainly because there are so many heroin addicts desperate for cash for their next fix. American cities boast the equivalent of Middle Eastern beggars in the form of high school drop-outs, junkies, and the genuine disabled.

Apartment blocks check with tenants before visitors are

allowed in. Hotel doors have peepholes. The real estate weekend newspaper guides advertise up-country semi-detached towns for the retired, with uniformed private police manning points of entry. Almost everywhere I went people would warn me against walking out of the hotel at night alone.

For families there is the extra incentive of the children's education. In some cities, it has almost reached the point that only those whites who can afford to pay for private schools can afford to stay. It's not that they don't want their kids to mix with black kids but they are worried because their children are going to form the new minority. So the professional middle income man moves from Washington and Baltimore to the new city of Columbia, which has nothing like the old city's proportion of poor or blacks.

In New York, while the population has remained broadly the same at 7,800,000, the numbers of the Negroes and Puerto Ricans has more than doubled in 20 years to 2,300,000. Boston has shrunk from 800,000 to 600,000 over the same period. But the black population has rocketed from 20,000 to 120,000—or 2½ to 20 per cent. Baltimore is depopulating—while the black community has swollen from 34 to 46 per cent in the past 10 years.

The Americans have tried in various urban renewal projects to retain the middle income groups by subsidising developers through written-down land costs. But there is a growing realisation that since the suburbs hold out against low-cost housing (shades of outer London borough opposition or the counties in their dislike of poorer families from major provincial towns) that this merely squeezes the poor even more tightly into the urban pot.

"We are caught in America, and particularly in the large cities, with a two-fold dilemma," says Lewis Hill, director of Chicago's planning and urban renewal. "The one is to make the cities attractive and viable as homes as well as places of employment for the full spec-

trum of people, and at the same time to recognise that the poor, particularly if they're black, or part of a minority, don't have the full freedom of the suburban community."

There are one or two more hopeful signs. Ed Logue, who was formerly in command of renewal in Boston, now heads the New York State Urban Development Corporation, which in theory has the power to override local communities' predilection for the single family home and go in to build less exclusive housing. So far he has found himself in trouble, even in the master planning of new towns which is another of his rôles.

He remains convinced that the problems would be greatly eased if social and racial groups could be thinned out and black people given the good suburban life just as much as the whites. But even if he reaches and holds the 25,000 homes a year target, which will require heavy financing, his work will still only nibble at the need.

In the meantime, the city in which he works limps along, striving off the trend for Fifth Avenue to lose its shops—by insisting on department stores in new developments, with the inducement of extra office floor space overhead—and for the theatre district to shrink, by offering similar planning bribes for new ones included in any building schemes.

The system is creaking. The pavements are patched. The streets uneven. The electricity company asks customers to wash up by machine only once a day, clean once a week, and help the air conditioner along by moderate settings and pulling blinds. The citizens' organisations now talk about the death, rather than the mere deterioration of the city. "Downtown New York is a real can of worms," said a Sears store official.

"It is the awful example of the large American city which we should heed," Professor David Eversley, chief strategic planner to the Greater London Council, told the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants this week. "Not that there is any direct parallel as yet. There is no similarity between the political, economic, racial or technical problems of the American cities and our own, despite the facile generalisations of some of our latter-day urban experts. Nevertheless, the possibility exists here too that the problem of urban poverty in every sense may become our worst affliction."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Free speech in football...

Sir,—Eric Todd writes (June 11): "The Football Association are right to enforce discipline where individual clubs cannot or will not do so, and they do equally right to punish officials who are unwise enough to speak out of turn. Don Revie and his chairman must have realised that they would have to pay for their remarks no matter how much subsequently they regretted having made them."

I seriously question the justice of Mr Todd's reference to Mr Revie and his chairman. I consider it most improper and unconstitutional for the Football Association to take action against Mr Revie and his chairman for their remarks to the press concerning an incident in a football game played before the paying public.

The FA has no real status in the British constitution, and its members are condemning responsible citizens and punishing

them in relation to their livelihood because they exercised their constitutional right to express an opinion about a public event. The FA is interfering with the constitutional rights of citizens.

The Football League is also seeking to exercise control on what the public is to see or not see on television, a form of censorship not contemplated when Parliament authorised the setting up of television.

Self-appointed bodies should not be allowed to exercise such censorship over citizens, nor should they be allowed to condemn citizens for exercising their constitutional rights. As a regular supporter of a London football team I want to see order maintained at football games, but I don't see why referees and their actions in public should be above criticism. Men volunteer to be referees and they should have the moral courage to accept

criticism of their public activities.—Yours faithfully, Arthur Cain. 11 Grosvenor Court, 1 Rayner's Road, London SW 15.

Sir,—Earlier this year when some supporters of the Bangla Deaf movement suggested stopping of the current series of matches with West Pakistan cricket team, most of the general public here resented the idea on the grounds that politics should not be dragged into sports at international level.

Now, by refusing to put their signatures on a cricket bat which the Mayor of Birmingham intended to auction and raise money for the Pakistani refugees, have they not themselves brought politics into sports? Shouldn't the British public and sporting authorities rethink on the whole issue of the present Test series?

London N17. J. Banerjee.

Mein porn

Sir,—Lord Longford and his colleagues may be interested to learn that they have an infamous forerunner who pointed out the perils of pornography earlier this century in his chief work — "Mein Kampf." Hitler was of the opinion "that our whole public life today is like a hothouse for sexual ideas and stimulations. . . . If we do not lift the youth out of the morass of their present-day environment, they will drown in it. . . ."

"This cleansing of our culture must be extended to nearly all fields. Theatre, art, literature, cinema, press, posters and window displays must be cleansed of all manifestations of our rotten world. . . . Public life must be freed from the stinking perfume of our modern eroticism. In all these things, the goal and the road must be determined by concern for the preservation of the health of our people in body and soul. The right of personal freedom recedes before the duty to preserve the race." (Volume I, chapter 10 of "Mein Kampf.") Enough said? — Yours sincerely,

F. Cameron, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Searle: disturbing truth

Sir,—The case of Mr Christopher Searle, the dismissed London teacher, is yet another sickening instance of the bullying to which reactionary authoritarianism resorts when it is challenged. Perhaps what has angered the governing body of this particular school is not that this teacher (evidently from the Guardian article of June 3, a teacher with enterprise, sensitivity, talent and integrity) did not seek its permission to publish his pupils' work, but that the honesty of their writing is unpalatable.

Some of us spend our time trying to encourage student teachers to encourage their future pupils to grow into self-awareness and awareness for others by writing honestly, and we are incensed by attitudes such as this evidently adopted by the governors, which make a mockery of our efforts. No doubt the children concerned have learned an important lesson which will admirably fit them for the society in which they live: that disturbing truths had better be suppressed, or the system will see to it that someone's head rolls.

E. Wainwright, Head of English Department and 25 other signatories, Redland College of Education, Bristol.

Sir,—During the past few weeks there have been reports published of a teacher who almost lost her job because she appeared in a sex instruction film prior to taking up her appointment; another teacher being sacked for publishing poems by his pupils against the advice of the governors of his school; and a third who stuck plaster over the mouths of the infants under her care, against whom no action has been taken.

Three separate authorities were involved, but I still think this shows a remarkable distortion of standards. I think it unlikely that the children taught by the first two teachers will come to any harm as a result of the actions described, but in the third case, not only did the children suffer immediate misery but could have sustained long-lasting psychological trauma.

Perhaps our school managers and education authorities should carefully examine their own motivation before making decisions about the actions of teachers.

J. A. Whitehead, Consultant Psychiatrist, 169 Surrenden Road, Brighton, Sussex.

Red for conscience

Sir,—In your leading article (Guardian, June 7) on the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Common Market you state that the conscience clause should be printed in red on any whip.

I am sure that most members of the PLP will agree with you, for the conscience clause in our code of conduct runs as follows:

"While the Party recognises the right of Members to abstain from voting in the House on matters of deeply held personal conviction, this does not entitle Members to vote contrary to a decision of a Party Meeting, or to abstain from voting on a Vote of Confidence in a Labour Government."—Yours faithfully, Eric Deakin, House of Commons.

Stockport woe

Sir,—Keith Dewhurst's article on Stockport (Guardian, June 9) is a timely warning. There are, as he says, cogent economic reasons why Stockport Sunday School had to shed the responsibility for an old and inconvenient building if the institution itself was to continue doing useful work, but the authorities in the town appear never to have considered whether it might be their responsibility to preserve an historic building.

That is not all. Last year the corporation destroyed Mount Tabor Chapel, as fine a nineteenth century "Roman temple" as is to be found in the area. There is talk of redevelopment taking place on the lines of the Merseyway Shopping Centre the unique character of Stockport will have been irretrievably lost.

John Stanley, Art Master, Stockport Grammar School.

Fare game

Sir,—BOAC now advertises reduced fares for the under 26s, no doubt soon to be followed by special tariffs for bald men, left-handed adolescents or musical mothers. Can the corporation explain why it favours special classes in this way? Why 26 for heaven's sake?—Yours over the bump, D. R. Seates, 94 Ringford Road, London SW 18.

Cheers! à vossa saúde
Nazdrowie Slainte Skol
Kampai Proost Salute
à votre santé Geia soy
Prosit Serefe Skål Salud

In any language it means the same
Drambuie
Liqueur

جلی میو

When charity turns sour

by Malcolm Stuart

MR ROBERT JONES had visions that Indian children in this country were in need of help. Believing that this guidance was a form of extra-sensory perception, he set up a fund to raise money for a children's home. The Charity Commissioners accepted the registration of "Sanctuary" as a charity because it is not within their terms of reference to inquire into the reasons why.

Now they have told Mr Jones that they will relieve him of his office as a trustee. This has been done not because of any doubt as to Mr Jones's ability to actually find Indian child brides by clairvoyant means but because expenses took up nearly all the charity's income.

In fact anyone can set up a charity providing that its aims come under the official definition of a worthwhile purpose. If the aim is not too political, the Commissioners are obliged to register groups for promoting education or religion. Nearly 78,000 charities are registered and some 3,000 are added each year. Most are limited local charities, like funds to restore church towers.

Watching over the £140 million annual income of charities are the three Commissioners, all senior civil servants. Mr T. C. Green and Mr W. E. A. Lewis at the London headquarters in Ryder Street, St James's and Mr C. W. E. Sbelley in charge

of the new northern office in Liverpool. Under them are a staff of deputy and assistant commissioners who investigate charities they are not happy about. Usually this follows an unsatisfactory annual report.

Where the investigators suspect fraud they hand the matter over to the police. When they act themselves in freeing assets and appointing new trustees, as in the case of Sanctuary, it is because they have found incompetence and mismanagement rather than criminal intentions.

In practice each new charity has two years' grace before its first accounts need to be submitted and then immediate action is rare. There is no doubt that the Commissioners

are unhappy with high administrative costs but usually this means a warning to improve things by next year. Very heavy expenses are not abnormal in these days of professional fund raisers. Two weeks ago it was announced that expenses had taken £35,000 of the £72,000 raised towards a D-Day memorial at Portsmouth Cathedral.

Trustees actually have to manage charities to be removed. Past records outside the charity field cannot be taken into account—and that includes criminal records. A Sunday newspaper recently told of a man with convictions for sexual assault who has set up a charity to provide hostels for teenage girls but there is

nothing that can be done to stop him.

The Charities Act of 1960 gave the Commissioners more discretion in some fields and to an extent this has helped the rationalisation of some very ancient village charities. But there are still legal barriers which cannot be crossed.

In the twelfth century a pair of Siamese twin sisters left their farm at Biddenden, Kent, to be used to provide an annual distribution of bread and cheese to the needy of the village. Some years ago the Commissioners gave authority for the field to be sold as the site for a council estate and some £24,000 was invested. This is a lot of bread and

cheese and in fact the trustees want to use the money to build old people's homes to be let at a modest rent which would cover repairs.

But the Commissioners have had to rule this out of order. If the homes are built they would have to be let entirely free of charge because the intricacies of the regulations forbid the trustees from making a profit, however worthy the cause.

In other respects, however, the Commissioners' power is weak. Big charities would in fact welcome tighter rules because there is always a danger that they too will suffer public antagonism when a small operator is publicised for improper management or plain bungling.

WILLIAM DAVIS



Moods

ONE of the chief claims made by Mr Heath's supporters, as he nears the first anniversary of his Great Revolution, is that the Government has changed "the nation's mood and attitudes". It is a claim which merits closer examination.

One change in mood which has indisputably taken place concerns the Government itself. Many of the people who voted Mr Heath into office a year ago would regard the Government as a "new breed" of politicians, as they like to pretend. A year ago, it was still widely believed that Ministers had complete control over wages, prices, unemployment, and other economic factors. Mr Heath's claim that he could slow down the increase in prices "at a stroke" was taken at its face value. I doubt if very many people would make the same mistake again.

A third change is that people have come to recognise the reality behind political platitudes. A year ago, it was still possible to talk about the cold winds of competition, and the need to release the energies of the British, and collect a standing ovation. Today, people on both sides of the industry recognise the uncomfortable truth behind those glib phrases.

A fourth change is that people have become more sceptical about two Tory dogmas—the belief that, if you cut a man's tax, he will work like a demon, and a sublime faith in the power of "natural forces" to cope with things like wages and price inflation.

We haven't heard much about the efficiency of "incentives" in the past few months, and I can't say I'm surprised. It was always more effective as a logical slogan than as an economic weapon. Mr Barber's income-tax cut has been nullified by inflation. I have yet to meet someone who claims to have been inspired to vastly greater effort.

"Natural forces" have proved an even bigger flop, chiefly because people no longer behave in the way the textbooks say they should. This applies to many other countries besides Britain. Economists all over the world are trying to cope with the combined force of affluence, bloody-mindedness, and trade-union power. They are not having much success.

The textbook view that economic man responds in certain ways to particular situations. High unemployment should mean fewer wage demands. High prices should mean less consumption. And so on. That's how it's supposed to work, and to some extent it still does. But the pattern has changed so much (with the concentration of economic power through mergers an extra factor) that it's no longer possible to put one's trust in the classic theories.

A fifth change in attitude is that people have become more selfless. Mr Heath's invitation to "stand on your own feet" has been rightly interpreted as "every man for himself". In the trade union movement the militants have made ruthless capitalist use of monopoly power. In the business world, prices have been raised by whatever the market can stand. Decadentism has been enthusiastically exploited. Standing on your own feet means looking after number one.

A sixth change is that, far from feeling more confident about the future, most people are rather more afraid than they were a year ago. Whether all this adds up to a better tomorrow is open to question. With an eventful year behind him, Mr Heath can be expected to be relaxed. There are still several years to go—and British voters seldom deny a Government a second term. But the public mood today is much more wary than it was when he took possession of No. 10 last June.

LONDON'S reputation as one of the most inhospitable capitals for young foreign travellers has been confirmed by the collapse of the International Youth Hotel project. Disappointed youth groups who have nurtured the idea for 15 years admitted this week that they could get no support.

Back-passing and short-sighted commercialism on the part of tourist authorities, the Greater London Council and the Government has left London as the only European capital without cheap youth hostels or camping accommodation.

Every summer, charities and student groups pray for clear skies as youngsters from abroad—tomorrow's wealthy tourists—arrive in London to be soured by nights spent dodging the police in parks or tramping the streets searching for one-night stays. About 23 million foreigners are expected in 1972, many of them without prior bookings or beds.

This year, only the intervention of a charity, Christian Aid, has prevented many of London's public places being turned into open air slums. Ironically, its plans for a 2,000-bed emergency camp at Wormwood Scrubs were announced only days before a conference of 30 youth groups decided to drop its plan for a 500-1,000 bed youth hotel.

Mr Philip Green, secretary of the Conference on Accommodation for Young Visitors to London—whose members range from the United Nations Association to the Boy Scouts—said yesterday: "We decided it was no good battering our heads against a



Youth on the hoof

John Windsor on the dearth of accommodation for young tourists

brick wall—we have had no help at all from the GLC or the Government.

The British Tourist Authority still goes on encouraging young people to come to this country but until we provide proper accommodation it would be far better if they stayed away.

The conference decided to hand over the hotel idea to the London Tourist Board and the English Tourist Board, neither of them best known for their sympathy towards the penurious rucksack brigade. The English Tourist Board said: "All the economic facts are against us: the price these people are prepared to pay is something like 60p-80p a night. You have got to ask 'Where is the £1 million or so coming from? Can you make it pay?' When youth is told to come to London to see the

swinging city, it should also be told that you can't sleep there. It's far better to go to Brighton and come up by train." Schools and sites on the perimeter of London were being sought for accommodation.

As the number of youngsters sleeping rough in London has risen to 10,000 in summer, the London Tourist Board has become the chief butt of criticism. Any attempt it may have made to raise finance for cheap beds has come to nothing and it has cast itself in the role of Aunt Sally by denying year after year that an accommodation crisis exists. It did, however, have the good grace to welcome Christian Aid's emergency camp when its representatives were invited to CA's headquarters to be told about it.

This year, the LTB has been obliged to take over an emergency accommodation bureau

set up by International Student House which has banded a peak of up to 1,600 inquiries a day two summers running. It charges 5p a head for information.

The Board's working party on the problem of youth accommodation—and the Board with increasing openness—met for the first time only this week. Its contribution to holiday harmony in London was to decide to ask the Ministry of Defence and the GLC for bedding and similar equipment, to ask the English Tourist Board to examine the question of long-term loans to youth organisations for buying such equipment, and—inevitably—to ask the London and English tourist boards and the British Tourist Authority to research the beds shortage. It will also ask the Inner London Education Authority for the use of

Common marking

Richard Bourne on this week's moves towards European education

THE conventional wisdom in Curzon Street is that if Britain joins the EEC there will be no educational consequences worth mentioning. So why was Mr William van Straubenzee—Britain's representative at this week's conference of European Ministers of Education in Brussels—strongly attacked behind the scenes for the high fees levied on overseas students at British universities? And why are a quarter of the places in Belgian medical schools now occupied by German students?

The Brussels conference has given a glimpse of the working (and the friction) of the hurgoning scheme which one British media man has already dubbed "Euro-Ed". "The European University"—that's an oversimplification, says the official from the Council of Europe who told you.

But one gathers a quite different notion from an EEC expert. The Ministers of the Six are expected to vote for a postgraduate institution to examine European law, political science, economics and history and civilisation when they meet on June 30. The French, too, are pressing for their Plan Guidé—which rolls up everything from the need for a new educational research centre to a "European status" for university teachers—while the Italians are also running their scheme for a European Television University.

When the senior officials at the Ministers' conference put up an old EEC scheme for a European Student Record Book—in principle designed to show precisely what a student had been studying both at secondary and higher levels so that it would be simpler to establish the status of his certificates if he wanted to go elsewhere—the Scandinavians were down on

it like a flash. It could merely be, they pointed out, a way of marking a militant student for his whole academic life. In any case, while other delegations are still hopeful that a system of transferable course credits could be satisfactorily devised, the Scandinavians reckon that they have tried it, and it doesn't work.

But it would be wrong to give the impression that "Euro-Ed" is all bickering and longwindedness. The EEC Ministers, for instance, will not only try to step up progress generally on June 30, they will also seek to edge forward on mobility of teachers and students. Even schools may be affected.

There are already European schools, set up originally for the children of employees in international organisations, with teenagers working for the now widely recognised International Baccalaureate.

The Germans, with the large number of foreigners in their labour force, are anxious to have many more of these.

So far there has been less mobility of students between European countries than one might imagine. But the sudden migration of West German doctors and dentists to become doctors, dentists and pharmacists over the past two or three years suggests that this situation does not have to stay that way. After the setting of limits in German universities to which those with the right qualifications have theoretically free access, would-be doctors and the like are fanning out across Europe in search of places.

The sense that barriers are lifting, however slowly and unsatisfactorily, is perceptible in Brussels. Several including the French and German, have accepted a convention on the continued payment of scholarships. This ensures

that if a Frenchman chooses to study in West Germany he can take his scholarship for maintenance with him.

This is where Mr van Straubenzee came in for attack, for Britain not only discriminates sharply against overseas students in the fees it charges but among the advanced European nations, it is one of the last to charge fees at all. It is understandably irksome for the French or Germans, with a grant or grant-plus loan which is devised to cover living expenses, to find that if they choose London University they are docked off £250 a year for fees.

With ideas for a massive European Educational Advisory Centre in the offing and Ministers in the Six seeing education increasingly in educational terms, it is a little disappointing that there appears to be no Plan Thatcher on "Euro-Ed".



Casualty of Thursday's Mexico City riots

Mexico ways

THE NUMBER of students killed on the streets of Mexico City doesn't quite make the two or three hundred of 1968 but at first sight the eaths seem to be very much in the same mould as the infamous Tlatelolco massacre.

In fact it almost certainly isn't. Not that there aren't plenty of people on the far Left and the far Right who would like it to be the same—who would in fact, horrific thought it sounds, be happy about another Tlatelolco massacre. Both have an identical ring to them, though with different motives, bringing about a violent confrontation.

The difference this time is that it doesn't seem to have been the official army and police that did the killing. In 1968 student demonstrators were threatened to cause a disturbance during the Olympic Games that were supposed to enhance Mexico's international reputation. The man who was President at the time, Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, panicked.

Instead of using the time honoured (if that be the word) Mexican method of making some surface concessions, bribing most of the "troublemakers", threatening others, and using violence against only the intransigent few, Diaz Ordaz decided to crush the whole bunch. So the army and police were called in to gun down the next lot of demonstrators on mass.

Now, however, Mexico has a new President and a changed atmosphere. Since Mexico is ruled by what is in practice, if not in theory, a one party state, the Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI) is still in power, and the system has not changed at all.

But President Luis Echeverria Alvarez, who took office last December, has seen the need to open some safety valves. He has gradually been letting out a gaol of the students and others arrested after the 1968 riots. He has been encouraging more public discussion and criticism, even in the supreme Mexican press (some of his Cabinet Ministers have even been mentioned by name, though his own person is still a taboo figure).

He has introduced a number of reforms in taxation and land use which are, at least in theory, in the interests of the people. He has made some attempt to force greater flexibility, if not actual democracy, on the hitherto immune PRI itself.

At all events most of the Left (though not those favouring violent social revolution) have some praise for Echeverria's full months now—astonishing enough considering that he was Diaz Ordaz's Minister of the Interior. Perhaps it has been as much as anything a symptom of the general relief that the Diaz Ordaz Administration is ended.

But this relief has not been universal. On the political Right, even within the all-embracing PRI and more especially among industrial sectors of business and commerce, there is strong displeasure about Echeverria's new conciliatory measures. Only last week his Education Minister flew up to the northern city of Monterrey and discreetly took the side of Nuevo Leon State University, who for weeks had been protesting against a new rector imposed on them by a reactionary state governor.

Both the governor and the rector were leading figures of the rich industrial elite that have run the state of Nuevo Leon and its capital city, Monterrey, for more than a generation. But, thanks to the Federal Government's pressure, they have both been forced to resign.

It is virtually certain, therefore, that the violent clash in Mexico on Thursday was none of the President's doing. It appears that demonstration was organised in support of the Monterrey students, and with a demand that the rest of the 1968 detainees should be released. Some reports suggest that eight such political prisoners, released in April, and unofficially exiled to Chile, but now allowed to return under the conciliation policy, had a hand in the affair and were making inflammatory speeches.

But the real culprit, by all accounts, was a bunch of several hundred Right-wing activists known as Las Porras (named after the cudgels they carry) who attacked the demonstrators, in some cases with firearms. Whether they were sent in by some official, accustomed in the past three years to using violence against Left-wing students, or whether they were the tool of Right-wingers eager to embarrass the regime, may never be known for some time.

What is certain, however, is that the incident is a serious, and conceivably even a fatal, setback for Echeverria's conciliation policy.

John Rettie



Charles Dickens

Dickens donation

hoys' back." The instruction, "mean," appears alongside a passage from the "Tale of Two Cities" and the drama of "Sikes and Nancy" is reflected in the underlinings and the marginal commentary: "action," "mystery," "terror to the end," and "murder coming." A doctor's note attached shows that when he began a reading of "Sikes and Nancy" his pulse rate was 90 and when he finished it was 124.

Captain Dickens, opening the new room yesterday said: "The great American institutions would put a very high value indeed on these things." The Countess Suzanne had been most generous in giving them to the Fellowship.

The new collection has been valued at £52,000 by Sotheby's. He himself has inherited a number of Dickens objects but he said that he

was going to hold on to them for all he was worth, confessing that it was "the act of an out and out rotter."

American visitors to the collection will be able to enjoy Dickens's scornful view of the United States. A letter from Baltimore in 1842 says: "My railroad car is like a great omnibus. Whenever we come to a town station the crowd surround it, let down all the windows, thrust in their heads, stare at me and compare notes respecting my appearance with as much coolness as if I were a marble image."

In another letter in the same year he gives an account of the "Box Ball" in New York where the menu included 43,000 oysters and 60 gallons of tea, and he calls the US "This land of freedom and spittoons."

Oliver Pritchett

MISCELLANY

Mean time

IF ANY BYELECTION is going to be fought on the Common Market, Greenwich is the place for it. Labour has selected Guy Barnett, who is not only fighting on a declared anti-European platform but has been through it all before and prospered by it.

Barnett, a former teacher who is now chief education officer at the Commonwealth Institute, won the Dorset South byelection in 1962 against two Tories—one official and pro-Market, the other unofficial and anti. The defeated Marketeer was Angus Musde, who is now in the anti camp. Barnett lost the seat in 1964.

The Conservatives' man for Greenwich is Stuart Thom, who polled 7,600 fewer than Dick Marsh (now of British Rail) at the general election. Thom is in favour of British entry, "provided the terms are right."

Barnett was one of a Labour short list of five, which included another ex-MP, Jeremy Bray. The anti-European platform, the anti-European platform, has been through it all before and prospered by it.

Barnett was one of a Labour short list of five, which included another ex-MP, Jeremy Bray. The anti-European platform, the anti-European platform, has been through it all before and prospered by it.

Oliver Pritchett



BARNETT: déjà vu

much beyond the happy ending.

No doubt he would like to play an active rôle in convincing parliamentary and public opinion that Europe is good for us. Ted will have to decide how and whether a constituency can be found. And looking to his first Cabinet shuffle, he will have to consider Soames's claims to office. Is Sir Alec ready to retire with benevolent grace—as Foreign Secretary and as MP for Kinnross?

● ELECTION TIME, this weekend, in Galant little Malta. Miscellaneous vote goes to the boisterous man who turned up at a rally yesterday with a placard: "Out with Borg Olivier. Out with Mintoff. Out with Wilson and out with Heath." A man for all seasons.

Burning books

AT A TIME when more and more literary agents are asking fledgling authors the

bleak question "Why a book?" the magazine "New Society" is taking the plunge into the paperback trade. It is launching a new series next week under the heading "Towards a New Society."

The first title is a re-examination by H. J. Eysenck of Arthur Jensen's contentious finding that American Negroes have lower IQs than American whites. Eysenck, who knows as much about intelligence testing as he does about controversy, believes that the California professor has been misrepresented. There is, he argues, no harm in discovering the facts. The real question is what you do about them afterwards.

New Barker, the editor of "New Society," is also editing the series, which will be published by Maurice Temple Smith. The books—others are in the pipeline on city life, the differences between men and women, and encounter groups—are printed with the aid of IBM typewriting, which cuts production down to about three months. Prices more academic than popular: 70p 160 pages.

There were 73 publishers who guaranteed the Bang, which ended last night—and around 2,000 who didn't (most of them small fish, but with Collance and Hutchinson among the more conspicuous absentees). They will probably have to produce about a third of the amounts they offered to chip in, and will be told so at a post-mortem in about three weeks' time. Which will be quite a relief in some boardrooms, where a number of directors had mentally written off the whole of their stake. The Bang was more successful than many expected. For one thing it sold twice as many books (£12,000 worth) as bargained for. For another, around 40,000 people visited it. There is even a move afoot to bang away again next year.

"I am making York hams, full sides of bacon, gammons, wrapped ham and barrels of butter and full cheeses," George Mann says. "They look so realistic, people have asked at shops for a cut off the joint. I have made a ham, George buys a chunk from a butcher to get the colour, he takes it home, and I make it. Once it took him six weeks. Hand painted."

Reminders

WHAT KIND OF a bang was it in Bedford Square? London's Book Bang, festival, carnival, jamboree, fair, sales stunt ("call it what you like, as long as you don't call it an exhibition") cost something like £45,000 to put on. It will take a few weeks to get all the bills in; Miscellaneous, that's the best guess, though, is that those publishers who underwrote the whole affair will have to stump up around £15,000.

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Chump chop

BUSINESS IS booming for the papier-mâché meat manufacturers of Nottingham. The industry began during the war when meat was rationed and too precious to put in butchers' shop windows. Came the peace, Lord Woolton and good red meat, and the bottom fell out of the market. Hygiene regulations are getting stiffer, and the cost-conscious supermarkets are worrying about the weight meat loses through evaporation. So the butchers have turned, as they did before, to C. F. Mann, Display Products.

GARDENING

How to beat the birds

by MOIRA SAVONIUS

ENGLAND is a paradise for birds, but almost everybody who gardens in the country is such a bird enthusiast that he or she has to take care to protect his or her garden from the birds. Twelve years ago I lived on the outskirts of London and had wonderful views of plums from my three trees. Now, twenty-four miles in Kent, I have still not had a single fruit on trees 10 years old and probably never will. My year virtually every one of both flower and leaf has been removed from the garden.

The plums are not the only things they attack. Gooseberries, currants, pears and apples all suffer severely and do ornamental cherries and do apples. The destruction of spring flowers by the sparrows is annoying, too, although does not mean financial loss. The ravages of pigeons and doves in the vegetable garden are often made me feel positively murderous.

Adequate crop protection is vital if you don't want to spend money on the birds. It is not a matter of how to protect the fruit bushes, lemonade bottles painted scarlet, tatty arcwreos and things that make a flap, and glitter all look nice, and are pretty well useless, anyway, after a few days. Birds are too intelligent to be deceived for long.

Apart from a dozen hungry birds constantly on the prowl or tape recorder playing distress calls (and who could put up with that day in and day out?) there is nothing for it but to invest in netting. Bird netting is a bird repellent can help or a short time if the rain repeats the spraying often, becomes a threasure and a fender, it really is effective.

In well-run gardens pernet fruit cages used to be rule, but the price of net and wire netting and the cost of labour really puts this kind of structure out of most people's reach these days. The modern alternative is to erect a light, movable framework which can be assembled in a matter of minutes, to drape with plastic or nylon netting, or complete bird protection, and then to dismantle the whole thing again when the danger period is over.

The cheapest way of making protective cage is by using the Horthall joint to link wooden rods or bamboo canes. The Horthall joint is made in diameter, made of tough rubber, and drilled with half-inch tapering holes which hold the rods or canes firmly in place so that you get a rigid framework to carry the net. The joints cost £1.38 a dozen from Woodmans, a Plimmer.

You can also buy a complete kit with balls, rods, and net to make a cage 6ft. high to over an area 6ft. by 12ft., for £25 from C. Sutton (Siccup) Ltd., North MIMs, Bridport, Dorset. This is large enough to cover six or eight current gooseberry bushes. The rods and balls will last for many years if they are stored

under cover when not in use and the black nylon netting lasts very well, too, if you handle it with care and do not let the mice get at it in store.

Nylon netting can be had in almost any size at a cost of 5p per square yard for 1in. mesh and 7p for 1 1/2in. mesh, which will keep out even the smallest birds. Green polythene netting is a fraction cheaper but only obtainable in standard sizes, starting from 8ft. by 6ft. for 25p and going up to 150ft. by 12ft. for £7.65. Several pieces can easily be joined with (wine) does not mean financial loss. The ravages of pigeons and doves in the vegetable garden are often made me feel positively murderous.

The birds are less likely to get entangled in the polythene netting than in the nylon variety. But neither sort keeps squirrels off the strawberries, because they just bite their way through. Here the only effective deterrent is a marksman with a gun.

A plastic-covered tubular steel framework for a large fruit cage naturally works out more expensive, but makes a neat and firm cage tall enough for vigorous raspberries. The standards cost 77p each and six-foot top rails 54p each, also from Sutton, of Bridport.

HARDY CYCLAMEN
The finest selection available. Growing from seedlings. Hundreds of fascinations. **BULBS CORNS PLANTS** including miniature and succulent. New catalogues price 5p.

J. A. MARS OF HASLEMERE
Department G1, Haslemere, Surrey. **LEAVELAND**—Most attractive modern growing hedge center in the world. 2nd growth to 10ft. tall, will grow any time from May to October. 10 to 12 plants, 100 for £125.50, 20 for £250.00. 10 to 12 plants, 100 for £125.50, 20 for £250.00. 10 to 12 plants, 100 for £125.50, 20 for £250.00.

BANISH THE BIRD MENACE
Complete protection from birds. No netting. No rods. No joints. No hassle. No cost. No trouble. No mess. No fuss. No bother. No pain. No suffering. No death. No destruction. No damage. No loss. No worry. No stress. No strain. No tension. No anxiety. No fear. No panic. No hysteria. No madness. No insanity. No dementia. No delirium. No coma. No death.

WITH A SUTTONS FRUIT CAGE
Complete protection from birds. No netting. No rods. No joints. No hassle. No cost. No trouble. No mess. No fuss. No bother. No pain. No suffering. No death. No destruction. No damage. No loss. No worry. No stress. No strain. No tension. No anxiety. No fear. No panic. No hysteria. No madness. No insanity. No dementia. No delirium. No coma. No death.

C. SUTTON (SICUP) LTD.
North MIMs, Bridport, Dorset, Dpt. D. **HYON METTING**—Strong but light to handle. Black ideal for fruit cages. Any length and width to suit you. 10ft. x 10ft. for £1.38. 10ft. x 12ft. for £1.78. 10ft. x 14ft. for £2.18. 10ft. x 16ft. for £2.58. 10ft. x 18ft. for £2.98. 10ft. x 20ft. for £3.38. 10ft. x 22ft. for £3.78. 10ft. x 24ft. for £4.18. 10ft. x 26ft. for £4.58. 10ft. x 28ft. for £4.98. 10ft. x 30ft. for £5.38. 10ft. x 32ft. for £5.78. 10ft. x 34ft. for £6.18. 10ft. x 36ft. for £6.58. 10ft. x 38ft. for £6.98. 10ft. x 40ft. for £7.38. 10ft. x 42ft. for £7.78. 10ft. x 44ft. for £8.18. 10ft. x 46ft. for £8.58. 10ft. x 48ft. for £8.98. 10ft. x 50ft. for £9.38. 10ft. x 52ft. for £9.78. 10ft. x 54ft. for £10.18. 10ft. x 56ft. for £10.58. 10ft. x 58ft. for £10.98. 10ft. x 60ft. for £11.38. 10ft. x 62ft. for £11.78. 10ft. x 64ft. for £12.18. 10ft. x 66ft. for £12.58. 10ft. x 68ft. for £12.98. 10ft. x 70ft. for £13.38. 10ft. x 72ft. for £13.78. 10ft. x 74ft. for £14.18. 10ft. x 76ft. for £14.58. 10ft. x 78ft. for £14.98. 10ft. x 80ft. for £15.38. 10ft. x 82ft. for £15.78. 10ft. x 84ft. for £16.18. 10ft. x 86ft. for £16.58. 10ft. x 88ft. for £16.98. 10ft. x 90ft. for £17.38. 10ft. x 92ft. for £17.78. 10ft. x 94ft. for £18.18. 10ft. x 96ft. for £18.58. 10ft. x 98ft. for £18.98. 10ft. x 100ft. for £19.38. 10ft. x 102ft. for £19.78. 10ft. x 104ft. for £20.18. 10ft. x 106ft. for £20.58. 10ft. x 108ft. for £20.98. 10ft. x 110ft. for £21.38. 10ft. x 112ft. for £21.78. 10ft. x 114ft. for £22.18. 10ft. x 116ft. for £22.58. 10ft. x 118ft. for £22.98. 10ft. x 120ft. for £23.38. 10ft. x 122ft. for £23.78. 10ft. x 124ft. for £24.18. 10ft. x 126ft. for £24.58. 10ft. x 128ft. for £24.98. 10ft. x 130ft. for £25.38. 10ft. x 132ft. for £25.78. 10ft. x 134ft. for £26.18. 10ft. x 136ft. for £26.58. 10ft. x 138ft. for £26.98. 10ft. x 140ft. for £27.38. 10ft. x 142ft. for £27.78. 10ft. x 144ft. for £28.18. 10ft. x 146ft. for £28.58. 10ft. x 148ft. for £28.98. 10ft. x 150ft. for £29.38. 10ft. x 152ft. for £29.78. 10ft. x 154ft. for £30.18. 10ft. x 156ft. for £30.58. 10ft. x 158ft. for £30.98. 10ft. x 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Panel turns down Ladbroke appeal

By ANDREW DAVENPORT

The Takeover Panel has dismissed the appeal by the Ladbroke group that the board of rival bookmakers, J. Coral, acted against the spirit of the takeover code when it irrevocably accepted the terms of the Mark Lane offer.

After a four-and-a-half hour meeting with the chairman of all three companies and their advisers, the 10-member panel, headed by Lord Shawcross, took just 30 minutes to make up its mind that the Coral board had acted in good faith.

A panel representative said last night that a full statement setting out the reasons for the dismissal of the appeal would be made, probably next Friday.

Ladbroke's, advised by Slater Walker, first appealed to the panel 10 days ago, but the panel executive rejected the appeal and ruled that the action of Coral's board was justifiable.

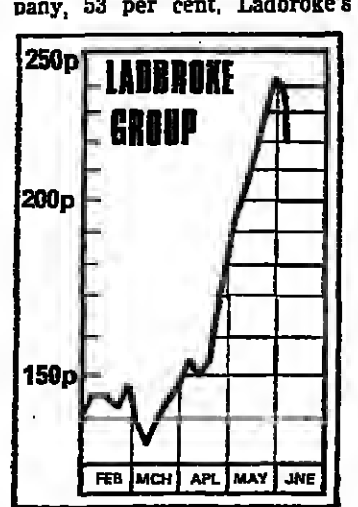
Last Wednesday Ladbroke's decided to appeal to the full panel to overrule its executive's decision and prevent Mark Lane taking over Corals.

Ladbroke's case to the panel is understood to have rested on two principal points. First, the Ladbroke's offer for the Coral shares was substantially higher than the value placed on the Coral shares under the terms of the Mark Lane offer (74p against 65p per share).

Secondly, Ladbroke's claimed that Coral's directors acted

irresponsibly when they gave the Lane board an undertaking to accept a Mark Lane offer for their shares if the scheme of arrangement for the merger of the two companies was defeated at the Coral extraordinary meeting.

Since Coral's board own a controlling interest in the company, 53 per cent, Ladbroke's



claimed that this undertaking not only frustrated the higher Ladbroke bid but even richer offers from William Hill and Mecca.

Both these companies had indicated that if the Lane-Coral merger fell through, they would

be prepared to make a bid for Coral, and, presumably, top Ladbroke's offer.

On the first point, Coral's board and its advisers, Hill Samuel, argued that shareholders stood to gain more in terms of future earnings per share from a Coral-Lane link than as part of Ladbroke's.

They also argued that the Ladbroke share price was artificially high and that though Ladbroke shares are on a prospective price-earnings multiple of 9, shares of Mark Lane, which has an exceptionally good growth record, are on a p/e of only 6.5.

A glance at a chart of Ladbroke's share price over the last 4 months shows how the shares have rocketed.

When Ladbroke's made its first offer for Coral, the share price had increased to 235p. When the second increased offer was announced the shares were up a further 7p at 242p. Since the Coral acceptance of the Lane bid the price has fallen back 25p to 217p.

To the second charge, the Coral directors replied that Mark Lane gave them an ultimatum in a letter before the extraordinary meeting saying that unless the Coral board gave an undertaking to accept their offer, they would withdraw altogether.

Coral's directors argued that they could not stake the future of their company on the results of a general auction and agreed to give Mark Lane the undertaking. The board has always emphasised that a merger with Lane would give the company the greatest chance to expand its business and profits.

It is not yet known what Mr Cyril Stein, chairman of Ladbroke's, will do with his 15 per cent stake in Corals which he built up during the battle.

If he still refuses to accept the Mark Lane offer it will make the accounts of the new Coral-Lane company that much more difficult, but it certainly will not frustrate the merger of the two groups.

On the other hand, if he decides to accept the offer, he will come out with a dealing profit of around £150,000.

MARKET REPORT

Quiet week ends with sharp fall

The FT Index slumped a further five points yesterday to close the week at 368.2. In one of the quietest trading weeks of this year the index fell nearly 15 points and now stands 30 points below the 1971 peak reached just four weeks ago.

The market, it appears, has become increasingly disenchanted with the prospect of an early economic revival. Both the National Institute and the Bank of England have highlighted the dangers of the current unrelenting, inflationary situation.

Gilt edged security trading was so light yesterday that their overnight positions were barely stirred.

Long lists of minus signs were commonplace around the industrial sections. Those in breweries and buildings were perhaps more noteworthy than most, because these issues had been in the van of the advance a few weeks back.

Among the day's individual features, International Computers and Fifth Brown were both conspicuous dull spots. ICI dropped 11p to 126p and Fifth Brown was down 8p at 114p.

The pound

	Closing	Change	Previous
N. York	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Frankfurt	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
London	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Paris	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Brussels	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Amsterdam	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Stockholm	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Copenhagen	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Bombay	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Calcutta	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Rangoon	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Singapore	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Malaya	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Philippines	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Thailand	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Indonesia	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Malaysia	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Sri Lanka	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Kenya	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Uganda	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Tanzania	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Zambia	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Botswana	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Namibia	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
South Africa	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Swaziland	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Lesotho	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Angola	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Mozambique	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
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Ivory Coast	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2.47
Ghana	2.47 1/2	+1/8	2

Family Finance

Unit trusts Insurance

For insuring virginity, try Peru

By TOM TICKELL

Jim Slater's plans to insure his life for £10 millions and those of his directors for £5 millions each shows that for some top people life may be not worth living, and, indeed, in strict economic terms, it could be worth not living.

Insuring him is going to be a huge operation spread across many of the insurance companies, but it is still quite a simple one. It does not present the difficulties that Lloyd's brokers often encounter on the more esoteric side of their business, for at least life and death are relatively easy to assess.

Generally Lloyd's will insure almost anything, provided that it does not fall into the three banned categories. It must not help someone to avoid the consequences of a criminal action; it must not lead to moral hazard by encouraging someone to act immorally or against the public interest; and the insurer must have a direct interest in what he is insuring.

The last condition is the most important, for without it anyone would be free to insure another man's life and would have a strong interest in killing him—provided that he managed to cover his tracks. These rules apply just as much to the insurance companies as to Lloyd's, though it is usually Lloyd's insurers who come across the marginal cases.

Moral hazard

It is usually the moral hazard that shows the difficulties that can arise. The Sicilian father who tried to insure his daughter's virginity when she went off to work as an au-pair in Germany was turned down by Lloyd's because losing her virginity is not an accident, and she could always have done it to spite her father or to help him out of a difficult financial corner. But his long-term economic interest in her purity was genuine enough. If she had returned to Sicily as anything but a virgin, her marriage chances would have been ruined and he might have had to support her indefinitely. Eventually he placed his bet with an Italian-owned firm, based in Peru. They did not take it on as a strict business transaction but in "outraged honour of Italian womanhood."

There are other more complex situations. Recently there was a serious inquiry, again from Italy, where a man wanted to insure his mistress against the risk that his wife would find out about her existence. If she did, he felt he would have to deny all knowledge of the lady and his wife would get hold of any money that he had saved on his girlfriend. Again Lloyd's did not feel able to help. For one thing no underwriter felt that he could work out a realistic premium on the North Italian gossip market.

Much of the business Lloyd's

does do is concerned with insuring people against accidents that could hit them just when they need to be at the top of their form. The British Olympic team was covered against all major injuries during the last Olympic Games in Mexico, and insuring footballers and other professional sportsmen against injury is also standard practice.

But general accident cover is usually provided by the insurance companies for when there is not a high risk for a limited period of time, the risks and premiums are rather run of the mill. What Lloyd's brokers can do is to cover particular areas of the body against risk, where permanent damage to them could ruin a man's or woman's career.

The composer, Richard Stoker, has insured his ears and his Paris pianoforte and wine and whisky-tastings have covered themselves against losing their capacity to smell and savour different bouquets. There are even 40 members of a Derbyshire whistlers club who have paid premiums on their ears against fire and theft, and stand to gain £20 each if some thief or arsonist attacks them.

There is a large specialised business in Lloyd's covering people's hands—there is a large demand for this insurance from doctors and surgeons in particular. Film stars pay premiums on their bosoms, and one even insisted that she wanted a different group of underwriters for every inch of her bust. Rudolf Nureyev has insured his legs for £190,000, for a serious accident could end his dancing career.

Cover against multiple births is also on the increase, though few underwriters are prepared to accept the risk where a woman has been taking fertility pills. Obviously premiums vary and half the people who inquire have some twins among their relations. Having triplets qualified for twice the twin benefit, but once mothers start producing quads and quins the benefits are not so good proportionately. They probably do not lose overall, for it is at this point that the public relations men start rushing in with offers of help from manufacturers of baby foods, talcum powder and so on.

Of course, the best-laid schemes can go wrong. One nephew who knew that he was the main beneficiary in his aunt's will decided to insure himself against the risk of her remarriage, and found people ready to take him on. All was well until his aunt was sent the demand for the first premium and in a moment of fury promptly disinherited him. He sued, naturally enough, and settled out of court. This type of business is a tiny part of what Lloyd's does. But it is just as punctilious here as anywhere else.

£33M invested in building societies

Figures released yesterday by the Building Societies Association showed that in May, building societies received £33 millions from investors including £9 millions interest credited to investors' accounts. Withdrawals of savings amounted to £200.5 millions leaving net receipts of £132.5 millions. Demand for mortgages remained high, and during May a record £225.2 millions was advanced to home buyers. At the end of May mortgage commitments stood at their highest ever level of £697.8 millions. During the month existing borrowers paid £90.1 millions off their mortgage debts and this became available for relending to new borrowers.



An operator at the Skelmersdale, Lancs, factory of DeWane Controls carrying out a stage in the testing of explosion proof solenoid valves fitted with manual reset for use in a refinery where conditions are highly corrosive and fire safety is paramount. This type of valve is one of a wide range supplied by DeWane for many applications in industry and medicine.

Moral: You cannot trust all trusts

By STEWART FLEMING

For the third time in little more than a year the 30,000 investors in the Oceanic Group's unit trusts are to have their £17½ millions of savings taken over by new managers. They should not ignore the lessons of their often disturbing experiences in this period.

Early last year First Finsbury Trust, the investment-dealing group created by Lawrence Kershaw, Reginald Burr and Anthony Hunt (the men who built up the now bankrupt Vehicle and General Insurance group) paid Sir Julian Hodge around £1.4 millions for the Hodge Group's unit trusts. In return the Hodge Group acquired a 27 per cent stake in First Finsbury, which it then sold to Eastern Produce in April this year.

The investment record of the Hodge unit trusts was poor, and there were hopes that the more aggressive men at First Finsbury would inject new life into their performance. Unit-holders were warned that the fundamental reorganisation of the portfolios which was required would impede the funds' performance in the short term, however. As it turned out the Oceanic funds did not do too well last year even under the vaunted new management.

No doubt Messrs Kershaw, Burr and Hunt were increasingly distracted by the gathering crises in their principal business interest, V and G.

So it is fair to say that the

majority of the former Hodge group unit-holders have not benefited much, if at all, from last year's first change of management.

The second change, in April this year, has done even less for them. They have not even been sure who has been in charge of their savings. The Hodge group's aid when selling its 27 per cent stake in First Finsbury to Eastern Produce that it was doing its best to consider the interests of unit-holders. Through no fault of its own, perhaps, these words have turned out to be no more than pious hopes.

The unit-holders should, of course, remember that they bear the costs of reorganising a fund's portfolio.

This year there has been some improvement in the fortunes of two Oceanic funds. The small Performance fund is top of the 1971 league table, and the slightly larger financial fund was lying twelfth at the end of

last week, according to the stockbrokers G. S. Herbert. But the other Oceanic funds are still at the bottom of the tables and cynics will point out that it is a good marketing policy to ensure that one or two of a group's unit trusts should do well to attract attention.

In May it looked as if Jessel Securities would take on the management of the Oceanic funds, as predicted when Eastern Produce acquired First Finsbury in April. Indeed the Hodge Group issued a statement when it sold its 27 per cent stake in First Finsbury that it was happy to sell to Eastern Produce because the group had connections with unit trust management and therefore unit-holders' interests would be protected.

But Jessel was not prepared to go through with the acquisition of the Oceanic funds

because it was not prepared to pay the full purchase price in cash.

Unit-holders can scarcely ignore the inference that fast dealing City firms such as Jessel, who are consistently concerned with short term profitability, will subordinate the longer term interests of unit-holders and the unit trust industry which has had a bellyful of bad publicity in the past two years to the short term interests of shareholders.

Finally, the industry itself, now on the verge of presenting evidence to the Scott Commission which is examining its operation, should pause to think.

A year ago when Hodge sold its £16 millions of assets they were losing the company around £50,000 on published figures. The losses tripled in 1970 to £150,000, and in 1971 Oceanic is budgeting for a further undisclosed loss. The days when unit trust management was a licence to print money are gone.

President Nixon's removal of a 20-year ban on most United States trade with mainland China will not immediately affect most major markets in raw materials, according to London commodity dealers yesterday.

They said the US move appears to be basically a political gesture at this stage, though in the long term it could have an impact on commodity trading, and should ultimately broaden the scope of some raw materials markets.

Overall trading competition may increase eventually, while British merchants might find it easier to re-export to the Americans such Chinese commodities as unusual vegetable oils.

But on the other hand China could become more selective in its purchases when the US market is opened to its products.

Several dealers said that in spite of the past US trade ban, mainland China has usually been able to buy whatever US goods it wanted through indirect, unpublicised channels. Because of this, any initial increase of

Chinese imports from the US is unlikely to be large, they said.

Meanwhile, London commodity market prices have failed to react to the Washington announcement.

One broker suggested China is unlikely to react positively to the trade liberalization move until it is admitted to the United Nations.

Freer US-China trade will not affect Chinese movements of Wolfram, the tungsten ore, according to some metal dealers. Very few sales of wolfram have lately taken place at the Canton trade fairs, presumably because China is retaining wolfram for its continued industrialisation programme.

Moreover, the US is not a net importer of wolfram any more but in steel, where China is a big buyer, there might eventually be significant purchases from the US, they said.

Perhaps the first significant change in trading patterns will concern US grain exports, although they would have to be competitive with prices for Canadian and Australian wheat shipments to China.

In the last 12 months most people's money decreased in value by approximately 8.6%. Abbey Property Bonds went up 9.9%.

Over recent years, the purchasing power of the pound has gone down and down.

In the year ending April 17th 1971, it slipped by another 8.6%.

In contrast to this depressing slide, Abbey Property Bonds, in the months between June 2nd 1970 and June 2nd 1971, appreciated by 9.9%.

This kind of performance is attracting money at such a rate that the Abbey Property Fund now stands in excess of £50,000,000.

With a fund of this size, we can buy, on favourable terms, properties costing millions of pounds each, which other funds cannot even consider.

Obviously, investment on such a scale brings rewards on the same scale, both in growth and security.

And so it goes on. Success breeds success.

Now here are eleven more reasons why Abbey Property Bonds make such an effective barrier against the depressing effects of inflation.

1 Security

To help keep their savings ahead of inflation, investors have traditionally turned to stocks and shares. But these inevitably contain a large measure of uncertainty, as the past few years have shown.

Property, on the other hand has a history of steady upward growth. Good commercial and industrial property has proved itself one of the most reliable growth investments available. And although its value can fall as well as rise, the trend has been, and in the opinion of experts is likely to continue to be, steadily upwards.

Abbey Property Bonds are the most successful in Britain. 25,000 people have invested over £50 million to make Abbey's Fund bigger than the rest put together. Abbey Life itself is a member of the £2,400 million ITT Group and is one of Britain's best known life assurance companies with assets exceeding £100m.

2 6% Tax Free

Provided you make a single investment of not less than £1,000, you can withdraw 6% of the value of your Bond each year - entirely free from Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax.

Provided total annual appreciation is not less than 6½%, your Bond would retain its original value (calculated at the offered price of the Units).

The achieved annualised growth rate has in fact exceeded 6½% since the Bonds were introduced.

3 Our Investment Policy

Our Fund is managed by the property division of Hambros Bank.

The Fund is invested in top industrial and commercial properties. Amongst our tenants are National Westminster Bank, Esso Chemicals, the Post Office, W. H. Smith, American Express, IPC, Boots and Reckitt and Colman.

For reasons of security, we never allow Bondholders' long-term interests to be placed at risk by a desire to achieve attractive short-term results.

4 Investment Opportunities

Because the values of some types of properties were lower during 1970, Hambros were able to make some particularly attractive purchases which give better than average long-term growth prospects. It is also the Fund's policy to take advantage of further capital growth opportunities by buying sites and putting up its own buildings in conjunction with approved developers. Naturally, this is only undertaken when letting of the completed properties has been guaranteed to the Fund in advance, thus securing Bondholders' interests. Up to 25% of the Fund may be applied in this way.

5 Regular valuations

Hambros, who are completely independent of Abbey Life, carry out a valuation of the Fund's properties once a month. These valuations are then confirmed by Richard Ellis & Son, the well-known chartered surveyors. Unit prices are published daily in leading national newspapers.

6 Built-in Life Assurance

As long as you hold Abbey Property Bonds, your life is assured at no extra cost to you. Life assurance is built-in. The amount payable to your family on your death will be either the current value of your Bonds, or, in normal cases, the amount shown on the life cover table on the application form - whichever is the greater. This, of course, depends on whether you have withdrawn money from the Fund, in which case the amount assured will be correspondingly less.

7 Tax freedom

With Abbey Property Bonds you are virtually free from both Income and Capital Gains Tax problems.

Abbey Life deducts tax from the Fund's income at the current special life assurance company reduced rate of 37½p in the £. The Company also has the right to make deductions to cover its own Capital Gains Tax liabilities, but

this is not adjusted for in the Unit price. In present circumstances, it intends to limit this deduction to two-thirds the normal rate.

8 Advantages to surtax payers

Although rental income remains free of surtax, any profit you make on cashing in would be liable to surtax if you are then a surtax payer. But there are provisions which reduce the impact of this rule and in most circumstances even surtax payers will find that the tax position is no less favourable - and is usually more favourable - than investing in property company shares. Very high surtax payers should ask Abbey Life for further details.

Note: The 1971 Finance Bill proposes that surtax will be abolished as from April 6th 1973. However, this Finance Bill also indicates that there will still be similar benefits for persons paying more than the basic rate of tax.

9 Ease of cashing in your Bonds

You can normally cash in your Bonds at any time and receive the full bid value of the Units allocated to your Bonds subject to any adjustment for Capital Gains Tax described earlier. While the Company retains the right to defer payment in exceptional circumstances for up to six months pending realisation of properties, it maintains adequate liquid resources to ensure that

in normal circumstances Bondholders can cash in their Bonds without delay. These resources ensure that the Fund has a sufficient margin of liquidity, similar to that of Building Societies.

10 Low charges

To pay for life cover and management expenses, Abbey Life charges an initial 5% - included in the offered price - plus a small rounding-off price adjustment. After that, charges total only three-eighths per cent a year. All expenses of managing, maintaining, and valuing the properties, as well as the costs of buying and selling the Fund's investments, are met from the Fund itself.

11 Disclosure of Information

As a Bondholder, you'll receive full details of the entire Portfolio in our Annual Report. This includes photographs of the properties, together with other financial information, so you can see exactly where your money is invested. New Bondholders receive a copy of the current Annual Report with their Bonds.

How do I invest?

Simple, just post the completed application form together with your cheque. As soon as it's accepted you receive your Bonds which show the number of Units you have been allocated in the Abbey Property Bond Fund.

Abbey Property Bonds

With so much behind us, it's no wonder we're ahead.

To: Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited, Abbey Life House, 1-3 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8AR. Tel: 01-248 9111. I wish to invest £_____ in Abbey Property Bonds (any amount from £100) and I enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited.

Surname (Mr./Mrs./Miss) _____ BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

Full First Names _____

Address _____

Occupation _____ Date of Birth _____

Are you in good physical and mental health and free from the effects of any previous illness or accident? _____

If not, please give details _____

Do you already hold Abbey Property Bonds or Abbey Equity Bonds or another Abbey Life Policy? _____

Tick here for 6% Withdrawal Plan* (minimum single investment £1,000) ☐

* Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of Units allocated at the current offered price of £1.16. Offer closes on Thursday June 24th.

Signature _____

Date _____

Age when buying Abbey Property Bonds

Life Cover per £100 invested

Under 30 £270

30-34 £220

35-39 £170

40-44 £160

45-49 £155

50-54 £150

55-59 £145

60-64 £140

65-69 £135

70-74 £130

75-79 £125

80-84 £120

85-89 £115

90-94 £110

95-99 £105

100-104 £100

105-109 £95

110-114 £90

115-119 £85

120-124 £80

125-129 £75

130-134 £70

135-139 £65

140-144 £60

145-149 £55

150-154 £50

155-159 £45

160-164 £40

165-169 £35

170-174 £30

175-179 £25

180-184 £20

185-189 £15

190-194 £10

195-199 £5

200-204 £0

205-209 £0

210-214 £0

215-219 £0

220-224 £0

225-229 £0

230-234 £0

235-239 £0

240-244 £0

245-249 £0

250-254 £0

255-259 £0

260-264 £0

265-269 £0

270-274 £0

275-279 £0

280-284 £0

285-289 £0

290-294 £0

295-299 £0

300-304 £0

305-309 £0

310-314 £0

315-319 £0

320-324 £0

325-329 £0

330-334 £0

335-339 £0

340-344 £0

345-349 £0

350-354 £0

355-359 £0

360-364 £0

365-369 £0

370-374 £0

375-379 £0

380-384 £0

385-389 £0

390-394 £0

395-399 £0

400-404 £0

405-409 £0

410-414 £0

415-419 £0

420-424 £0

425-429 £0

430-434 £0

435-439 £0

440-444 £0

445-449 £0

450-454 £0

Johnson Matthey profits tumble by £3M

tion or other evidence of

£3M

£9,800 against a loss of £24,000.

The directors emphasised the current uncertainty in the commercial vehicle markets and the increasing more difficult conditions over the last few months ago. However, while margins are being squeezed by higher costs, the confidence that the improved performance will be maintained.

Hodge group in Norwich deal

The Hodge Finance to Building Group has bought the Norfolk Williams, a Norwich-based company, for £3,000,000. The new subsidiary made a pre-tax profit of £98,196 in 1968-70 and it had net assets of £255,000 at the end of its financial year.

Link with Boddingtons grows

Shares in the market after the merger was announced. When the Allied bid for Whitbread was left behind, Boddingtons' equity, against Allied's 10 per cent share. When Allied proposed its holding in Allied's year, at the end of the Boddingtons', Whitbread picked a further 6 per cent, giving a current holding of 16 per cent.

A Whitbread spokesman yesterday that the group plans, at present, for further increasing its holding. Boddingtons' had been "very confident" for many years, board had asked Mr Boddington to join them because of the Whitbread stake and because he had been the man who dealt with them the most of the years.

downs

Bonds

provisions at other ages. Examples of pension rates in the table are fixed at 60 and for men. Details of pension rates at other ages will be given on request.

early withdrawal can surrender you receive at least 98% of purchase price plus interest at 4% per annum. The value would be paid on the day during the savings period.

application form below together with you, you can apply through a broker.

Union Guarantee Bonds can be issued for a number of years from the date of a Bond and awards in multiples of £10,000,000 (worth) and can be allocated in strict accordance to put in your name.

Investment Bonds

any order in payment of a Bond for £100,000 (minimum 15 years).

United Kingdom or other evidence of

Probation officers boycott law reform

By our own Reporter

Probation officers' leaders decided last night that "exhaustive discussions" not to consider or implement changes in the laws on delinquency, and to demand an independent committee of inquiry into their pay claim if a better offer is not made by July 30.

This programme emerged after an eight-hour meeting of the 15-man executive of the National Association of Probation Officers. Mr Donald Bell, the association's general secretary, said he hoped that the proposals would satisfy probation officers who have embarked on unofficial action including not writing court reports, and refusing to train new entrants.

The meeting elected a new salaries negotiating committee to replace the one which accepted an 8 per cent increase in pay. This offer was rejected by a delegate conference at last month and the salaries committee resigned. It is expected that the new committee will reopen talks with the Home Office next week.

If the can on training in inner London is not lifted, its effects will become increasingly serious. Students due to start on Monday have been told to study at home "until the work to be done is finished." At Bedford College, tutors have told the Home Office that they will have to send students abroad, at the taxpayers' expense for practical training due to begin in September.

In a statement the national executive declared opposition to "any form of action which would be detrimental to our function of probation and after-care officers, but is determined to maintain an independent service of high standard by obtaining a proper salary settlement. If the new salaries committee is not able to do what it regards as a satisfactory offer by July 30, the association gives notice of its intention to demand an independent committee of inquiry. It also gives notice that until a satisfactory settlement of the salary situation it will take no part in implementing or discussing any further new measures to deal with delinquency.

Boy stole for good home

Bit by hit a boy, aged 13, equipped his parents' home with electrical appliances. He brought home a refrigerator, a washing machine, spin dryer, record player, knitting machine, door chimes, water heaters, an electric fire, and even a carpet.

But all of it was stolen. Sergeant Gordon Turner, told a court in Middlesbrough, said the boy had stolen several items a night, bringing back his haul on a handcart. On one occasion he went back to a neighbour's house to pick up an adapter plug and a set of rollers for an automatic washing machine he had stolen.

When detectives went to the boy's home in Thornaby-on-Tees they found his mother doing the washing with one of the stolen goods. She told police that the boy had stolen "Every time he brings something in he says 'I've found it Mam' and he always tells the truth so I let him keep it."

The boy admitted five burglaries and asked for 10 others to be considered. His mother and father admitted four offences of handling stolen goods with 11 other cases taken into consideration. His father also admitted taking £28 from a gas meter.

The boy was remanded on bail to appear before the Teesside juvenile court on July 6. His parents were held for an adult court three days later.

Jewel raid

Raiders forced a jeweller, Mr Samuel Edwards, aged 77, into a storeroom of his shop in Uxbridge Road, West Ealing, at gunpoint yesterday, and escaped with jewellery and watches valued at £3,000.

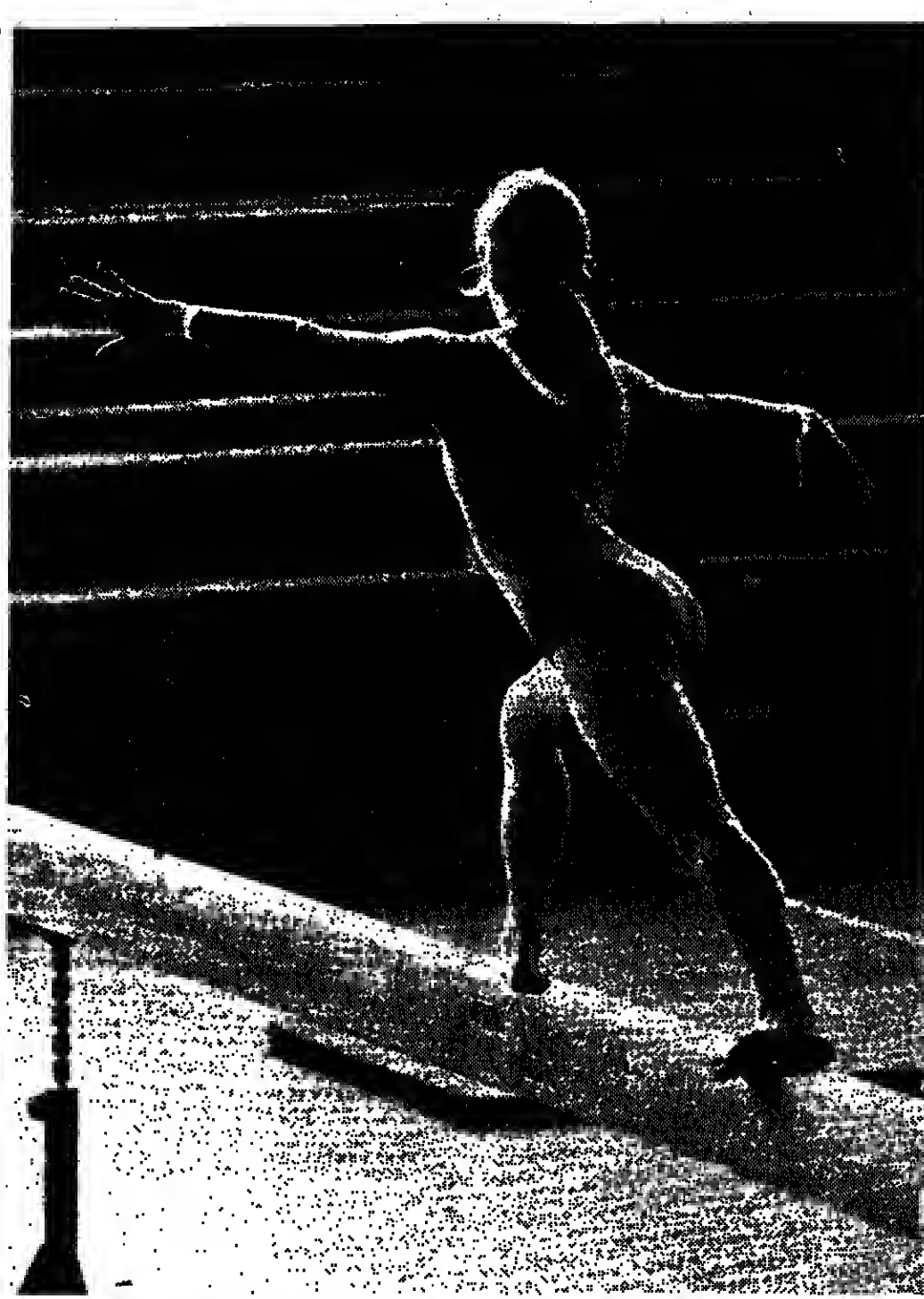
Unknown benefits of EEC

The Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr John Davies, tried yesterday to outline the benefits of membership of the Common Market to Northwest industrialists and academics in Manchester. He explained that many of the benefits could not yet be assessed.

He said they were "still conjectural and might still be so in a month's time."

One of the immediate considerations, he said, was Britain's contribution to the European Community's central fund, a contribution which could not at present be measured. Neither was it known how that central fund would be distributed. At present the money was largely used for agricultural support, but no one could say how it might be used in six years' time.

The second effect, the expected rise in food prices, was also difficult to assess, because account had to be taken



The grace and poise of one of the Italian gymnasts practising for today's competition against Great Britain at the Crystal Palace sports centre

Pakistan's propaganda called 'drivel'

Mr Ted Leadbitter, Labour MP for Hartlepool, has written to the Pakistan High Commissioner, Mr Salman Ali, complaining about the "drivel" the High Commissioner sent him about conditions in East Pakistan. "Every report, every television account, and every version of the situation is in conflict with your propaganda," Mr Leadbitter said. The letter adds:

"Your Government is responsible for burning, murder, rape, disease, and fear on a scale unparalleled in this century. The tide of disaster may still get out of control and nothing your Government has done has helped in any degree. The bloodshed on your hands is

there for everyone to see and no diplomatic nicety will prevent me from condemning the stupidity of your leaders, the irresponsibility of your propaganda, and the need to support a people who asked for nothing more than a little democracy. The Pakistan High Commissioner said last night that it was regrettable that Mr Leadbitter had not viewed the information supplied to him objectively instead of describing it as 'drivel'.

"The information supplied to Mr Leadbitter included official material and press releases relating to the circumstances leading to the political crisis in East Pakistan," the High Commissioner said.

Among the information supplied were details of the Pakistan President's announcement that he would shortly outline a plan for the transfer of power to the people. His statement urged Pakistanis to return to their homes in East Pakistan. Other details included amnesty offered to all citizens, the presence of two United Nations teams in Dacca to help with relief measures, and the fact that refugees had started returning.

Two Pakistanis continued a hunger strike outside the Park Avenue ground at Bradford yesterday as a protest against the Pakistan cricket team's match against Yorkshire.

Vast lift of refugees

Continued from page one
said every effort would be made to keep people from the same district together. But the emergency nature of the move was highlighted by Mr G. Singh Khallan, secretary of the Ministry of Labour, when he said that in some places "we may have to dump people and get their help, when they are there, to construct huts."

In Geneva, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said there was an urgent need for tents, sanitation facilities, clothes, and food for 250,000 families, as well as for medical supplies. He said that Prince Sadruddin Khan, the High Commissioner, seemed pleased with the talks he had had with the Pakistani authorities about the possibility of the refugees returning home.

The American Government has announced that it is giving Pakistan \$1 million to meet the cost of chartering ships to disburse grain supplies to the victims of last winter's cyclone. This is expected to allow the Pakistanis to charter six to eight ships for four months. The Americans have also asked for assurances that the smaller vessels they had provided earlier will not be used for military purposes.

Although these first moves towards long-term alleviation of the refugees' plight are under way, there is still concern about the immediate medical situation. The World Health Organisation said it had had an urgent request from the Indian Government for three million extra doses of cholera vaccine, and that these would be dispatched within the next three weeks. But the organisation

stressed that the real solution to the epidemic lay in proper waste disposal, latrines, and personal hygiene.

The League of Red Cross Societies expects to spend more than £300,000 in the next six months supplying aid for the Pakistan refugees who have fled to West Bengal. In that time, it hopes to set up 1,500 milk stations for children and mother and 60 medical centres.

Its programme has been set out in a circular to national Red Cross societies with an appeal to them to maintain their present rate of support to meet the "enormous humanitarian needs of the refugees."

The league says the most urgent needs at the moment are for four-wheel drive vehicles, baby food, milk powder, multi-vitamins, vaccines, molar lactate, and infusion sets. It is budgeting to spend \$80,000 on vehicles, \$30,000 on tents and other forms of shelter, and \$23,000 on equipping the medical centres.

The circular stresses that there is no need for staff to be sent from abroad. "Wherever possible the society is recruiting volunteers locally, including from amongst the refugees themselves," it says. It is particularly concerned about the large number of children below the age of four who are now in urgent need of assistance. Many are suffering from malnutrition and dehydration, and need special feeding and medical care.

It is hoped that the medical centres will all become mobile when enough vehicles have been obtained. They will be staffed by a doctor, a nurse, and one paramedical worker; some will

carry tents for emergency hospitals. There have been efforts to buy suitable vehicles in India, but these have been frustrated by a delay of six to eight weeks before the manufacturers can supply them.

Indian Railways has now arranged to transport Red Cross supplies free, and is allowing special wagons to be attached to passenger trains. Air India also is providing free transport. There is, however, a continuing problem in shifting supplies within West Bengal, which will not improve until more vehicles are found.

Meanwhile, supplies continue to go out from Britain—mainly designed to cope with the longer-term problems of shelter and feeding now—and the money from the public mounts up. The Post Office said last night that more than 28,000 letters had been sent through its special free post service, and the Disasters Emergency Committee reported having received 55,000 letters during the day. The total is now £380,000.

Decree for MP

Dr Shirley Summerskill, aged 39, of Camlet Way, Hadley Wood, Barnet, Labour MP for Halifax, and daughter of Baroness Summerskill, was granted a decree nisi in the London Divorce Court yesterday.

Judge Peter Lewis held that her marriage to Mr John Ryan, a barrister, had irretrievably broken down because of his adultery.

STOP PRESS

Britain from 900 miles in space. Essa 8 satellite view of cloud cover (white) received at 12.15 p.m. yesterday by Ambassador College Satellite Station. Picture shows Britain under heavy cloud because of the influence of a low pressure system. Europe is also mainly cloudy apart from Southern Spain. The brighter weather shown to the west of Britain may move in over the weekend.

THE GUARDIAN

Saturday June 12 1971

Of mice, men, and MPs

by NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr Mark Carlisle, the Home Office Parliamentary Under-Secretary, is an able and agreeable Minister who finds himself landed with some unenviable jobs—like telling the Commons that the Government "has not yet finalised its attitude to the report in the sense of assuming a commitment to legislate."

What made these words sound all the more macabre yesterday was that the Littlewood Report, the one in question, was published so long ago that most people have forgotten what it was about. And small wonder that Mr Carlisle's graceful thanks to its chairman, Sir Sydney Littlewood, was expressed in a slightly hushed voice, for Sir Sydney is no longer with us.

However, there were surviving parliamentarians long enough in the tooth to recall that the Littlewood Committee was set up early in the last decade by the then Home Secretary, the former Mr Henry Brooke, to look into vivisection. The suffering imposed in medical research experiments was of much concern to the RSPCA and to a good many individuals who believe that animals have their rights.

Mr Carlisle must have been relieved that animals, rights or no rights, seldom think of sending mass deputations to Westminster. Apart from the tiny handful of MPs who bothered to attend, he would have had some hard explaining to do.

Judging from his speech, there is small prospect of legislation this year, or next year, or ever. He recommended the greatest caution—which presumably meant that ordinary MPs should not rush in where Governments feared to tread—and begged the virtually empty benches to remember that "we are talking about the application of law to matters of life and death both for human beings and for animals."

The subject was an "emotive" one, which is the word Ministers tend to use for matters which deeply and inconveniently involve people's feelings, and Mr Carlisle trusted MPs would approach it with their heads as well as their

hearts. He said that the general public "knows all too little about the intricacies of laboratory practice," a point that was taken up in the debate by medical MP, Dr Alan Glyn, who called for less secrecy.

Mr Carlisle also did his best to relieve the anxieties of those who have the idea that large numbers of pets are stolen and sold to medical research establishments. Apparently the number is small. But a number of experiments is going up every year and is approaching six millions.

And if there were any more lobbies, proportional to the numbers involved, they would be led by huge armies of mice, closely followed by substantial battalions of rats and guinea pigs, with dogs and cats bringing up the rear. A suitable subject for Hitchcock, perhaps.

Lion's share of jobs

An unemployed lion tamer was astounded when the staff at an employment exchange in Manchester found him a job within three hours.

David Huston, aged 36, a former naval engineer, had worked with lions in India but lost his job because of illness.

He returned to his home in Waterside Road, Chorlton upon Medlock, Manchester, at Christmas, and after recovering his health, he visited the employment exchange.

Mr Dennis Lynch, manager of the exchange, said: "This is the first time since the office opened 60 years ago that we have ever placed a lion tamer."

Mr John Hough, who dealt with Mr Huston's application, managed to contact every circus in the country, and found a vacancy with Clipperton's in Gloucester.

Mr Lynch said yesterday that of the 15,000 people placed in jobs every year, this was the most unusual. The exchange had previously found jobs for a clay-pipe maker, and a continental sausage maker.

Report best forgotten — anti-vivisectionists

By JACKIE LEISHMAN

Parliament's decision to take the Littlewood committee's report off the shelf and debate it after six years' delay did nothing to enhance MPs' reputations with the anti-vivisectionists.

In April, 1965, when the late Sir Sydney Littlewood presented the report, the British Council of Anti-Vivisection Societies said that the proposals "could earn Britain the reputation of being the most callow nation on earth."

Yesterday they saw no reason to change their minds, and the announcement by Mr Mark Carlisle, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Home Office, that the Government had "not yet finalised its attitude to the report in the sense of assuming a commitment to legislate" added to the dismay.

"It really just illustrates the extent of Government apathy," said Mr Colin Smith, the general secretary of the National Anti-Vivisection Society, said.

Mr Carlisle had also said that there was a widespread misconception that the report's proposals would drastically reduce the number of experiments. Mr

Smith disagreed with that as well: "We were aware that even if all the 83 Littlewood recommendations were implemented the severity and number of experiments would not be reduced. It would need far greater changes to the Cruelty to Animals Act (1876) before this could be done."

Legislation based solely on the report would not be welcomed, though as a general document for the welfare of animals it was useful, he said.

The society had been urging the Government to set up a research centre to find alternative methods of testing. In the past year it had stepped up its campaign and had written to the 14,000 scientists and research workers licensed to use animals in experiments. Of the 1,000 replies, more than 50 per cent have been in favour of developing alternative methods.

The British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection believed that economics and not legislation would eventually lead to the end of experiments on animals. "Though as the number of experiments is increasing I do not see an end in the foreseeable future," said

the general secretary, Mr Sidon Hicks.

An enormous amount of experiments were being carried out with tissue culture instead of live animals. The union had already set up the Dr Hadewerth Trust for Humane Research and an institution where research without animals could be carried out. It also made grants to scientists and students who would work in this way.

The Association of British Anti-Vivisection Societies had called a meeting of scientists and MPs next week to discuss alternative methods. About 2 MPs have already accepted.

The Medical Research Council said yesterday that wherever possible researchers preferred not to use animals. Apart from humane reasons there was the inconvenience involved with laboratory animals.

But the council's spokesman said the use of animals would not cease in the foreseeable future because alternative methods were limited in their usefulness; to test a drug it was necessary to use the whole animal, not just one piece of tissue.

Parliament, page 6

THE WEATHER

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:									
	Temp.	Wind	Cloud	Pressure					
London	11.1	12.1	13.1	101.1					
Edinburgh	10.1	11.1	12.1	100.1					
Glasgow	9.1	10.1	11.1	99.1					
Belfast	8.1	9.1	10.1	98.1					
Cardiff	7.1	8.1	9.1	97.1					
Birmingham	6.1	7.1	8.1	96.1					
Manchester	5.1	6.1	7.1	95.1					
Sheffield	4.1	5.1	6.1	94.1					
Leeds	3.1	4.1	5.1	93.1					
Nottingham	2.1	3.1	4.1	92.1					
London	1.1	2.1	3.1	91.1					
Edinburgh	0.1	1.1	2.1	90.1					
Glasgow	-1.1	0.1	1.1	89.1					
Belfast	-2.1	-1.1	0.1	88.1					
Cardiff	-3.1	-2.1	-1.1	87.1					
Birmingham	-4.1	-3.1	-2.1	86.1					
Manchester	-5.1	-4.1	-3.1	85.1					
Sheffield	-6.1	-5.1	-4.1	84.1					
Leeds	-7.1	-6.1	-5.1	83.1					
Nottingham	-8.1	-7.1	-6.1	82.1					
London	-9.1	-8.1	-7.1	81.1					
Edinburgh	-10.1	-9.1	-8.1	80.1					
Glasgow	-11.1	-10.1	-9.1	79.1					
Belfast	-12.1	-11.1	-10.1	78.1					
Cardiff	-13.1	-12.1	-11.1	77.1					
Birmingham	-14.1	-13.1	-12.1	76.1					
Manchester	-15.1	-14.1	-13.1	75.1					
Sheffield	-16.1	-15.1	-14.1	74.1					
Leeds	-17.1	-16.1	-15.1	73.1					
Nottingham	-18.1	-17.1	-16.1	72.1					
London	-19.1	-18.1	-17.1	71.1					
Edinburgh	-20.1	-19.1	-18.1	70.1					
Glasgow	-21.1	-20.1	-19.1	69.1					
Belfast	-22.1	-21.1	-20.1	68.1					
Cardiff	-23.1	-22.1	-21.1	67.1					
Birmingham	-24.1	-23.1	-22.1	66.1					
Manchester	-25.1	-24.1	-23.1	65.1					
Sheffield	-26.1	-25.1	-24.1	64.1					
Leeds	-27.1	-26.1	-25.1	63.1					
Nottingham	-28.1	-27.1	-26.1	62.1					
London	-29.1	-28.1	-27.1	61.1					
Edinburgh	-30.1	-29.1	-28.1	60.1					
Glasgow	-31.1	-30.1	-29.1	59.1					
Belfast	-32.1	-31.1	-30.1	58.1					
Cardiff	-33.1	-32.1	-31.1	57.1					
Birmingham	-34.1	-33.1	-32.1	56.1					
Manchester	-35.1	-34.1	-33.1	55.1					
Sheffield	-36.1	-35.1	-34.1	54.1					
Leeds	-37.1	-36.1	-35.1	53.1					
Nottingham	-38.1	-37.1	-36.1	52.1					
London	-39.1	-38.1	-37.1	51.1					
Edinburgh	-40.1	-39.1	-38.1	50.1					
Glasgow	-41.1	-40.1	-39.1	49.1					
Belfast	-42.1	-41.1	-40.1	48.1					
Cardiff	-43.1	-42.1	-41.1	47.1					
Birmingham	-44.1	-43.1	-42.1	46.1					
Manchester	-45.1	-44.1	-43.1	45.1					
Sheffield	-46.1	-45.1	-44.1	44.1					
Leeds	-47.1	-46.1	-45.1	43.1					
Nottingham	-48.1	-47.1	-46.1	42.1					
London	-49.1	-48.1	-47.1	41.1					
Edinburgh	-50.1	-49.1	-48.1	40.1					
Glasgow	-51.1	-50.1	-49.1	39.1					
Belfast	-52.1	-51.1	-50.1	38.1					
Cardiff	-53.1	-52.1	-51.1	37.1					
Birmingham	-54.1	-53.1	-52.1	36.1					
Manchester	-55.1	-54.1	-53.1	35.1					
Sheffield	-56.1	-55.1	-54.1	34.1					
Leeds	-57.1	-56.1	-55.1	33.1					
Nottingham	-58.1	-57.1	-56.1	32.1					
London	-59.1	-58.1	-57.1	31.1					
Edinburgh	-60.1	-59.1	-58.1	30.1					
Glasgow	-61.1	-60.1	-59.1	29.1					
Belfast	-62.1	-61.1	-60.1	28.1					
Cardiff	-63.1	-62.1	-61.1	27.1					
Birmingham	-64.1	-63.1	-62.1	26.1					
Manchester	-65.1	-64.1	-63.1	25.1					
Sheffield	-66.1	-65.1	-64.1	24.1					
Leeds	-67.1	-66.1	-65.1	23.1					
Nottingham	-68.1	-67.1	-66.1	22.1					
London	-69.1	-68.1	-67.1	21.1					
Edinburgh	-70.1	-69.1	-68.1	20.1					
Glasgow	-71.1	-70.1	-69.1	19.1					
Belfast	-72.1	-71.1	-70.1	18.1					
Cardiff	-73.1	-72.1	-71.1	17.1					
Birmingham	-74.1	-73.1	-72.1	16.1					
Manchester	-75.1	-74.1	-73.1	15.1					
Sheffield	-76.1	-75.1	-74.1	14.1					
Leeds	-77.1	-76.1	-75.1	13.1					
Nottingham	-78.1	-77.1	-76.1	12.1					
London	-79.1	-78.1	-77.1	11.1					
Edinburgh	-80.1	-79.1	-78.1	10.1					
Glasgow	-81.1	-80.1	-79.1	9.1					
Belfast	-82.1	-81.1	-80.1	8.1					
Cardiff	-83.1	-82.1	-81.1	7.1					
Birmingham	-84.1	-83.1	-82.1	6.1					
Manchester	-85.1	-84.1	-83.1	5.1					
Sheffield	-86.1	-85.1	-84.1	4.1					
Leeds	-87.1	-86.1	-85.1	3.1					
Nottingham	-88.1	-87.1	-86.1	2.1					
London	-89.1	-88.1	-87.1	1.1					
Edinburgh	-90.1	-89.1	-88.1	0.1					
Glasgow	-91.1	-90.1	-89.1	-1.1					
Belfast	-92.1	-91.1	-90.1	-2.1					
Cardiff	-93.1	-92.1	-91.1	-3.1					
Birmingham	-94.1	-93.1	-92.1	-4.1					
Manchester	-95.1	-94.1	-93.1	-5.1					
Sheffield	-96.1	-95.1	-94.1	-6.1					
Leeds	-97.1	-96.1	-95.1	-7.1					
Nottingham	-98.1	-97.1	-96.1	-8.1					
London	-99.1	-98.1	-97.1	-9.1					
Edinburgh	-100.1	-99.1	-98.1	-10.1					
Glasgow	-101.1	-100.1	-99.1	-11.1					
Belfast	-102.1	-101.1	-100.1	-12.1					
Cardiff	-103.1	-102.1	-101.1	-13.1					
Birmingham	-104.1	-103.1	-102.1	-14.1					
Manchester	-105.1	-104.1	-103.1	-15.1					
Sheffield	-106.1	-105.1	-104.1	-16.1					
Leeds	-107.1	-106.1	-105.1	-17.1					
Nottingham	-108.1	-107.1	-106.1	-18.1					
London	-109.1	-108.1	-107.1	-19.1					
Edinburgh	-110.1	-109.1	-108.1	-20.1					
Glasgow	-111.1	-110.1	-109.1	-21.1					
Belfast	-112.1	-111.1	-110.1	-22.1					
Cardiff	-113.1	-112.1	-111.1	-23.1					
Birmingham	-114.1	-113.1	-112.1	-24.1					
Manchester	-115.1	-114.1	-113.1	-25.1					
Sheffield	-116.1	-115.1	-114.1	-26.1					
Leeds	-117.1	-116.1	-115.1	-27.1					
Nottingham	-118.1	-117.1	-116.1	-28.1					
London	-119.1	-118.1	-117.1	-29.1					
Edinburgh	-120.1	-119.1	-118.1	-30.1					
Glasgow	-121.1	-120.1	-119.1	-31.1					
Belfast	-122.1	-121.1	-120.1	-32.1					
Cardiff	-123.1	-122.1	-121.1	-33.1					
Birmingham	-124.1	-123.1	-122.1	-34.1					
Manchester	-125.1	-124.1	-123.1	-35.1					
Sheffield	-126.1	-125.1	-124.1	-36.1					
Leeds	-127.1	-126.1	-125.1	-37.1					
Nottingham	-128.1	-127.1	-126.1	-38.1					
London	-129.1	-128.1	-127.1	-39.1					
Edinburgh	-130.1	-129.1	-128.1	-40.1					
Glasgow	-131.1	-130.1	-129.1	-41.1					
Belfast	-132.1	-131.1	-130.1	-42.1					
Cardiff	-133.1	-132.1	-131.1	-43.1					
Birmingham	-134.1	-133.1	-132.1	-44.1					
Manchester	-135.1	-134.1	-133.1	-45.1					
Sheffield	-136.1	-135.1	-134.1	-46.1					
Leeds	-137.1	-136.1	-135.1	-47.1					
Nottingham	-138.1	-137.1	-136.1	-48.1					
London	-139.1	-138.1	-137.1	-49.1					
Edinburgh	-140.1	-139.1	-138.1	-50.1					
Glasgow	-141.1	-140.1	-139.1	-51.1					
Belfast	-142.1	-141.1	-140.1	-52.1					
Cardiff	-143.1	-142.1	-141.1	-53.1					
Birmingham	-144.1	-143.1	-142.1	-54.1					
Manchester	-145.1	-144.1	-143.1	-55.1					
Sheffield	-146.1	-145.1	-144.1	-56.1					
Leeds	-147.1	-146.1	-145.1	-57.1					
Nottingham	-148.1	-147.1	-146.1	-58.1					
London	-149.1	-148.1	-147.1	-59.1					
Edinburgh	-150.1	-149.1	-148.1	-60.1					
Glasgow	-151.1	-150.1	-149.1	-61.1					
Belfast	-152.1	-151.1	-150.1	-62.1					
Cardiff	-153.1	-152.1	-151.1	-63.1					
Birmingham	-154.1	-153.1	-152.1	-64.1					
Manchester	-155.1	-154.1	-153.1	-65.1					
Sheffield	-156.1	-155.1	-154.1	-66.1					
Leeds	-157.1	-156.1	-155.1	-67.1					
Nottingham	-158.1	-157.1	-156.1	-68.1					
London	-159.1	-158.1	-157.1	-69.1					
Edinburgh	-160.1	-159.1	-158.1	-70.1					
Glasgow	-161.1	-160.1	-159.1	-71.1					
Belfast	-162.1	-161.1	-160.1	-72.1					
Cardiff	-163.1	-162.1	-161.1	-73.1					
Birmingham	-164.1	-163.1	-162.1	-74.1					
Manchester	-165.1	-164.1	-163.1	-75.1					
Sheffield	-166.1	-165.1	-164.1	-76.1					
Leeds	-167.1	-166.1	-165.1	-77.1					
Nottingham	-168.1	-167.1	-166.1	-78.1					
London	-169.1	-168.1	-167.1	-79.1					
Edinburgh	-170.1	-169.1	-168.1	-80.1					
Glasgow	-171.1	-17							